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VISITORS' GUIDE BOOK

TO

Philadelphia

INCLUDING THE POINTS OF HISTORICAL INTEREST, HOTELS, MUNICIPAL AND FEDERAL BUILDINGS, COLLEGES, LIBRARIES, MUSEUMS, HOSPITALS, ASYLUMS, PARKS, PLACES OF AMUSEMENT, CLUBS, COMMERCIAL AND MERCANTILE ORGANIZATIONS, CHURCHES AND THE GREAT INDUSTRIAL PLANTS

PUBLISHED BY

J. B. LIPPINCOTT COMPANY

PHILADELPHIA, PENNA.

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BY

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WITH MAP AND ILLUSTRATIONS

PUBLISHED BY

J. B. LIPPINCOTT COMPANY

THE WASHINGTON SQUARE PRESS

PHILADELPHIA, PENNA.

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PHILADELPHIA

Situation, Advantages and Colonial History of the Quaker City.

On the banks of the noble Delaware, ninety-six miles from the ocean, stands the famous Quaker City, third in the United States, ninth in the world, in population, and in certain respects ranking among the first of them all. Thus, in some of its industries it has no rival, while as a city of small and comfortable homes for its working people it stands above any other upon the earth. A dream of beauty in its environs, an unsurpassed mart of industry in its manufacturing section, and a realm of commodious homes in its residence districts, the people of Philadelphia have every reason to be proud of the Metropolis of Pennsylvania to which their active and intelligent labors have given rise.

In the year 1681, when the English king, Charles II, sold to William Penn a great tract of land which he did

not own, it presented a very different aspect. Forests covered its site, tenanted only by wandering Indians and a few Swedish farmers who had made small clearings. Only a few hundred settlers, Swedes, Dutch and British, then occupied this portion of the New World, and there was every opportunity to build up the great and free Quaker community which the new proprietor had in mind. Commissioners were sent by him to the Delaware to select a suitable site for the city which he proposed to build. They were told to examine Upland, a Swedish settlement farther down the stream, since known as Chester. But they selected for the proposed city what seemed to them a more available site, some miles to the north. Here a second navigable river, called Schuylkill by the Dutch, ran into the larger stream and seemed to double its opportunities for commerce. When, in the following year, Penn sought his new domain in the good ship *Welcome*, he was highly pleased with the site chosen by his agents, it appearing to him admirably fitted by Nature for the upbuilding of a great city.

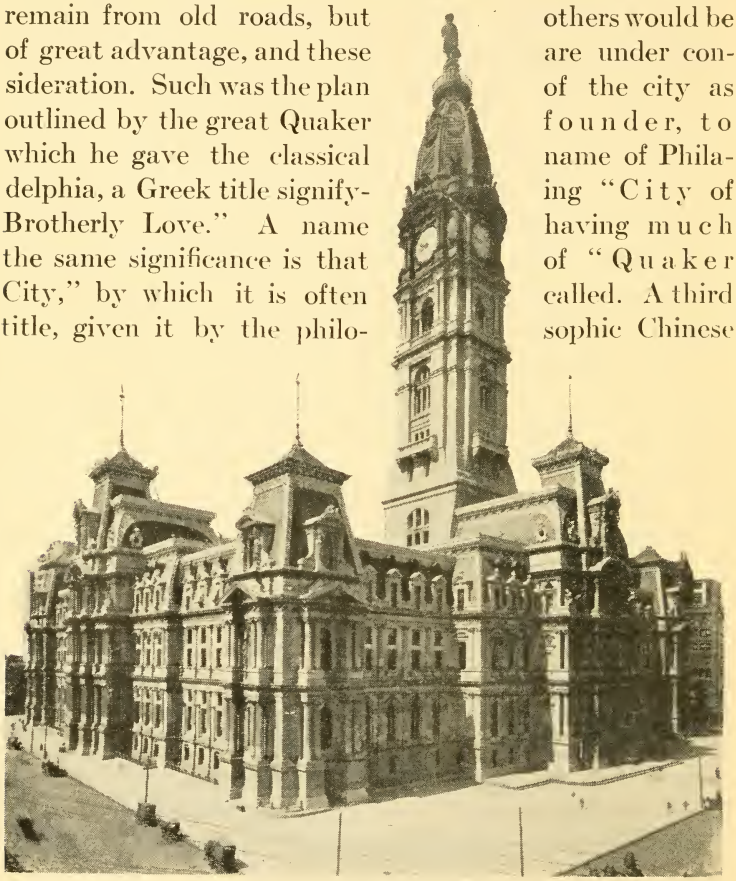
Let us speak briefly of the reasons for selecting this special locality. Here a high bank bordered the river, from which the land ran back in a broad and nearly level stretch, its greatest height, in the section chosen, being not over forty-six feet above the river level. Bordered on the east by a broad and deep river, and on the west by a second and smaller but navigable stream, the waters of these rivers rapidly widening southward into a broad bay, the place seemed certainly well chosen for the development of a great commercial port. In the far time spreading out before him the founder may well have seen his infant settlement expanding into a noble center of

trade, with ships from all parts of the world lying beside its wharves. He, of course, was unaware of an advantage of another kind, that of the great stores of iron and coal hidden in the hills to the north and west, and upon which the future manufacturing eminence of the city was to depend.

The new city-founder doubtless thought that he was providing amply for the metropolis he had in view when he laid out a site from river to river two miles in extent, and one mile in width to north and south. It would have been like a dream of Aladdin to fancy a city like that which now exists, 129 square miles in area, 22 miles in extreme length and with a width varying from five to six miles. This is what the two square miles devised by Penn have become. Of course, much the greater part of this broad area is not closely covered with buildings, but its rural section is in a measure occupied by partly detached towns and villages, outlying parts of the great city near at hand and the rule of which extends over the whole region.

The city laid out by Penn had streets crossing at right angles, based by him, it is said, on the model of ancient Babylon. Those which ran north and south were designated by numbers, those east and west were given the names of forest trees, while a High Street (now Market Street) passed through the center from river to river, and a Broad Street through the center north and south. In the center, where these streets crossed, a square of ten acres was reserved, and squares of eight acres each in the four quarters of the city. Of these squares, the central one has vanished, being now occupied by the monumental City Hall. It may further be said that the right-angled

plan adopted by Penn has proved a defect, the necessity of diagonal streets being now strongly felt. Several of these remain from old roads, but others would be of great advantage, and these are under consideration. Such was the plan of the city as outlined by the great Quaker founder, to which he gave the classical name of Philadelphia, a Greek title signifying "City of Brotherly Love." A name having much the same significance is that of "Quaker City," by which it is often called. A third title, given it by the philosophic Chinese



CITY HALL FROM NORTHEAST

statesman, Li Hung Chang, is "the City of a Million Smiles," significant of the welcome which Penn's metropolis gives to its visitors from all lands. It might, indeed,

be further named "the City of Conventions," to judge from another use to which it is largely put. In no city are members of conventions and societies of all kinds more warmly welcomed or comfortably entertained.

A brief statement of the colonial history of the city thus amply designated comes next in place. Penn was no ordinary man. In those days, when tyranny, religious bigotry, and cruel punishments for light crimes widely prevailed, he lost no time in giving his people powers of suffrage and self-government, and complete religious liberty, and cut down the penalty of death for crime to murder and treason. At that time people were hanged in England for small thefts and various other minor offences.

The new city grew with encouraging rapidity. In the fifty years before Penn's arrival few settlers had sought the Delaware. Now they came abundantly, and when Penn returned to England in 1684 there were about 3000 people in the new city and 5000 in the province of Pennsylvania. These settlers were not all English Friends, or Quakers, as these were derisively termed. Among them were many Germans, part of them Friends, others resembling the Friends in some of their religious views. These founded the village of Germantown, then a separate settlement, now included in Philadelphia.

When William Penn again visited his city, fifteen years later, he was surprised and delighted by the evidences of growth and prosperity he saw on all sides. He had left a city of about 600 houses, he returned to one of more than 2000, and so full of new faces that he felt almost like a stranger. His recent life in England had been one of much trouble, and he now proposed to spend the remainder of his life in Pennsylvania. He had a fine coun-

try seat built on a tract of land above Bristol, on the Delaware, calling it Pennsbury and proposing to live there in a style fitting his station. Yet he was obliged to return to London after a two years' stay, and was unable to visit America again. Before going he gave the province a new and very liberal code of laws, bringing his colony into better order than that into which it had fallen.

New settlers had come in numbers, among them many Welsh, who settled in the country west of the Schuylkill, which became known as the Welsh Tract. Many more Germans had arrived, of various religious sects, these making their way into the country to the north, where their descendants still preserve their old language, oddly mixed with English words, and are known as "Pennsylvania Dutch." At a later date another class of settlers came, those known as Scotch-Irish, who pushed to the western frontier; a combative people, who were soon fighting alike with wild beasts and wild Indians. Persecution at home had had much to do with the coming of these various classes of settlers. To them were later added some of the equally persecuted French Huguenots, though few of these came to Pennsylvania.

Meanwhile the city grew and prospered. A postal service was early established. Education was attended to, a Friends' Public Grammar School being founded in 1689. This still exists as the William Penn Charter School. Philadelphia was chartered as a city in 1701, shortly before Penn's final return to England. In 1718, when William Penn died, his colony, then thirty-six years of age, was in a very prosperous condition, immigrants coming in such numbers that Pennsylvania grew faster than any of the other colonies. Trade developed until the Delaware

presented a busy scene, vessels coming and going in numbers, while business was active, land cheap, and the streets vital with stirring life.

In 1723 a Boston boy named Benjamin Franklin, then seventeen years of age, came to Philadelphia, tramping across New Jersey with a pack upon his shoulders, and a brain full of ideas. Humbly as he came, he was destined to play a leading part in the history of the city, and of the country as well. It is, however, only with his doings as a citizen that we are here concerned. Buying out an unsuccessful paper, the *Pennsylvania Gazette*, in 1729, he soon made its influence felt. "Poor Richard's Almanac," subsequently published by him, became famous and gave him a wide celebrity. As time went on he

FRANKLIN STATUE AT UNIVERSITY

warmly fostered every project for the good of the city. Inducing his friends to bring their books to a central hall, where all might use them, he laid the foundation of the famous and prosperous Philadelphia Library. The American Philosophical Society, originated by him in 1743, is the oldest scientific institution in America. Other great institutions projected or fostered by him were the University of Pennsylvania and the Pennsylvania Hospital. All of these notable institutions arose out of his varied enterprises for the good of his adopted city, the progress of which he also helped in other ways. One of his useful acts was that in which he pleaded the cause of the people against the descendants of William Penn, whom he forced to permit the taxation of their estates on the same terms as those of other people. This fight for equal rights and obligations had gone on for many years and Franklin's success in it won him a fame that spread throughout the country.

Philadelphia had long ceased to be distinctively a Quaker city. It had grown cosmopolitan in population, and the administration of municipal duties, long in the hands of the Friends, gradually passed from their control. In 1756 they were defeated in the Assembly and never regained their power. They still, however, exerted an influence in city affairs. The city was meanwhile growing steadily in population and importance and in time became regarded as the leading American municipality. We know little about its details of population, but at the close of the Revolution it was credited with about 6,000 houses and 40,000 inhabitants. It was then a century old, but had by no means as yet occupied the area laid out for it by its founder. In fact, it clung to the vicinity of

the Delaware, extending along and near its banks, but not expanding rapidly westward. Broad Street still lay considerably beyond the built-up portion and Second Street was the chief retail business street.

A city of the size of colonial Philadelphia would not be thought much of in our day, but at that period it was the largest city in America and its supremacy was widely acknowledged. Its citizens included various men of wide fame in science and literature. Benjamin Franklin, in the signal experiment by which he brought lightning from the clouds and proved it to be electricity, gave Philadelphia a high standing in science, which was added to by the fine work done by David Rittenhouse in astronomy, the improvement of the quadrant by Thomas Godfrey, and the splendid achievements in botany of John Bartram, called by Linnæus "the greatest natural botanist in the world." In literature Franklin gave it a standing by his "Poor Richard's Almanac" and his "Autobiography," much the finest literary production of colonial America. Another man of literary note was the learned James Logan, who collected a library of about 3,000 volumes, a large private collection for that day. This collection is now a choice treasure of the Philadelphia Library. The Revolutionary period called forth the efforts of several able writers, chief among them being Thomas Paine, whose "Common Sense" and "Crisis" were so admirably adapted to the spirit of the time. The only able colonial author outside of Philadelphia was Jonathan Edwards, who wrote solely on theological themes.

That Philadelphia was then regarded as the American metropolis was shown in the action of the Albany Congress of 1754, held with the purpose of uniting the colonies

in defence against the French. Franklin's plan for the union of the colonies, accepted by the convention, named Philadelphia for the capital of the proposed confederacy, proposing to make it the seat of a legislature elected by the colonies and a governor-general appointed by the king. The mutual jealousy of the British authorities and the colonial assemblies prevented the adoption of this plan, but it pointed forward to the choice of Philadelphia as the capital of the country, which it practically became in 1774, twenty years later.

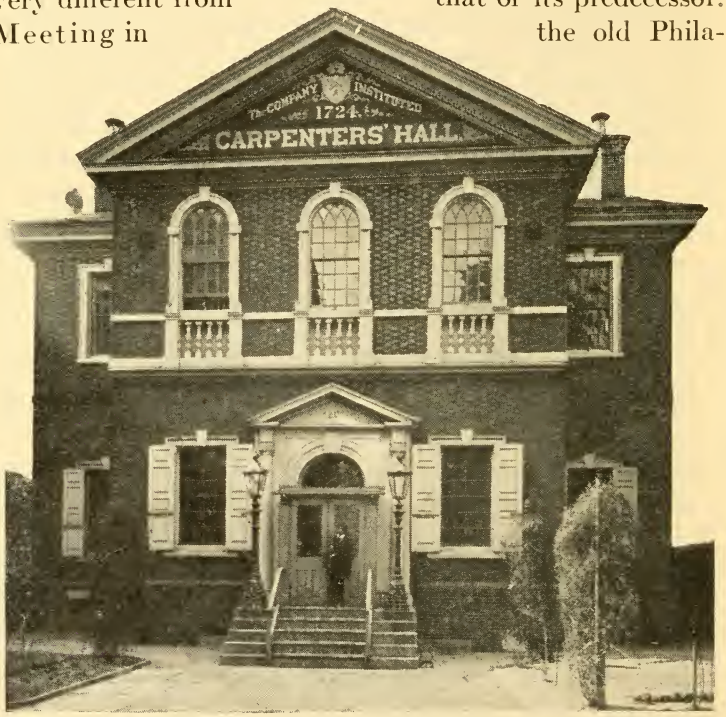
2. Philadelphia the Foster Parent of American Independence

A convention, now known as the Stamp-Act Congress, which made an earnest appeal to the British king for the rights of the colonists, was held in New York in 1765. But when the continued oppressive acts of the British government gave rise to a spirit of rebellion in the American colonies, and a Continental Congress was elected to deal with the critical situation, Philadelphia was chosen as the most fitting place for its sessions. This made the Quaker City the practical capital of colonial America, a position which it maintained, with a few intermissions, over colonies and nation, for a quarter of a century later.

The place of meeting of this pioneer American Congress was in Carpenters' Hall, a structure built for the Carpenters' Company, an association of builders and architects, but made use of for various other purposes. This First Continental Congress continued in session from September 5 to October 26, 1774, and made an earnest appeal to the king to redress the wrongs of the colonies. Addresses were also sent to the people of Great Britain, Canada and the colonies, and a declaration of rights was issued, proposing to stop all trade with the mother country and put an end to the slave trade, then fostered for the benefit of British shippers. Before adjourning, it provided for the election of another Congress, to meet May 10, 1775.

The First Continental Congress met in a country at peace; the Second met in a country at war. The people

had been fired on by the British soldiers at Lexington, New England was in arms, and the garrison at Boston was under siege by the Minute Men of Massachusetts. The historical position of the new Congress was, therefore, very different from that of its predecessor. Meeting in the old Phila-



CARPENTERS' HALL

delphia State House, now famous as Independence Hall, it took a strong hold of the situation. While still recognizing George III as the "rightful sovereign" of the American colonies, it assumed control of the siege of Boston, chose George Washington as commander-in-chief of

INDEPENDENCE HALL

the army, ordered the issue of two million dollars in paper money, and took steps to enlist recruits. It was distinctly defiant of its "rightful sovereign."

From that time forward until 1800 Philadelphia was the capital of the new country, except for the periods in which Congress temporarily left that city, Washington being inaugurated in 1789 in New York. In June, 1776, the Congress took decisive action; a committee being appointed to prepare a form of confederation for the States, by which title the colonies now became known. It went further than this. Richard Henry Lee, a delegate from Virginia, offered the ringing resolution "that these United Colonies are, and of right ought to be, FREE AND INDEPENDENT STATES." This resolution was followed by the famous DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE, drawn up by Thomas Jefferson, another Virginian, and adopted on July 2 by the vote of twelve colonies (New York not voting). Its final and formal adoption took place on July 4, when it was signed by John Hancock, President of Congress, in a bold hand which, he said, "the King of England can read without spectacles." With the adoption and signing of this document the United Colonies ceased to exist; the United States was born; Philadelphia had been raised to eminence as the foster parent of a new nation, one destined to rank among the greatest upon the earth. That the Liberty Bell was rung on that occasion, to advise the people of the signal act of Congress, remains a legend, but an agreeable one. There is no doubt that it was rung on July 8, when the Declaration was publicly read to the people in the State House yard, the old bell then "proclaiming liberty throughout all the land and to all the inhabitants thereof."

The next duty devolving upon Congress was that of preparing a form of government for the Confederated States. For this purpose a system of government entitled "Articles of Confederation" was drawn up, and submit-

LIBERTY BELL

ted to the new-born States for approval. It was gradually adopted, Maryland being the last to ratify it, January 31, 1781. Until that time the Second Continental Congress continued in existence. On March 2, 1781, the first Congress under the Confederation met, Philadelphia being still recognized as the seat of government.

Philadelphia played another interesting part in the Revolution, being taken by the British and occupied by them from September, 1777, to June, 1778, Congress hastily adjourning, at first to Lancaster, then to York. Other hasty steps were taken, the Liberty Bell being removed to Allentown and hid under the church floor, the state archives sent to Easton, and the bells of the several churches carried away or sunk in the river. There are interesting incidents connected with the occupation. On October 4 Washington attacked the British camp at Germantown, but lost the battle through the British vigorous defense of the famous Chew House and confusion due to fog. Valley Forge, where Washington afterwards established his winter quarters, has become the most famous historic place in the vicinity of Philadelphia, being now laid out as a park, with all its interesting features clearly indicated and appropriate buildings erected.

Another event was that ridiculed by Francis Hopkinson, the Revolutionary poet, in his well-known ballad, "The Battle of the Kegs." A number of kegs, filled with explosives, were set afloat on the river and drifted down among the ships of the British fleet, which they were designed to destroy. Their character was discovered and they were briskly cannonaded, everything afloat being pounded with cannon balls. Nothing came of the incident but an occasion for laughter at the expense of the invaders.

In the following spring the departure of General Howe, who had been superseded by General Clinton, was made the occasion for a brilliant fête in the Quaker City, including a showy regatta, a gay street parade, an evening tournament, fireworks, dancing and feasting. In the

midst of all this the revellers were startled by the brisk sound of distant cannon.

"It is part of the festivities," said the officers to their partners in the dance. But it was more than that. A daring American cavalry officer, knowing what was going on within the city, had sought in the darkness the long redoubts reaching from river to river, painted them liberably with tar and set them on fire. The flames shot up fiercely, the British cannon were fired into the darkness, but the bold scouts escaped unharmed. Such was the warlike close of the famous Mischianza.

The occupation of Philadelphia did not last much longer. Congress had, through the agency of Benjamin Franklin, made an alliance with France, and it was possible that the British ships might at any time be locked up in the Delaware by a French fleet. Fearing this, the admirals and captains hastened away with their war vessels, and the army, left without support, quickly vacated the city, hotly pursued by Washington. Congress came back and all went on as before.

In 1783 Congress again migrated from its native city. This was due to a meeting of soldiers at Lancaster, who marched to Philadelphia, declaring that, though the war was over, they had not been paid. They marched around the State House, where Congress was in session. The Congressmen, deeming this an intolerable insult, left the city in indignation, proceeding to Princeton. After the affair was over they refused to return, and Philadelphia ceased its function as a capital until 1790.

But it did not lose its prominence, it becoming, in fact, a capital in a new and broader sense in 1787. The Articles of Confederation, adopted at Philadelphia in 1776 and by

the States in 1781, had proved unfit to serve the purposes of the country in times of peace. Congress, under them, had almost no power, and in 1787 a convention was called to see in what way they could be improved. This body, since known as the Constitutional Convention, and recognized as one of the greatest events in the history of the country, held its sessions in the old State House at Philadelphia, Washington officiating as its president. Within it was born the famous CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES, that great body of fundamental laws which shares the honor with the DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE of being one of the ablest state papers in the history of the world, it forming the body of democratic political principles under which the United States has grown to its present proud eminence.

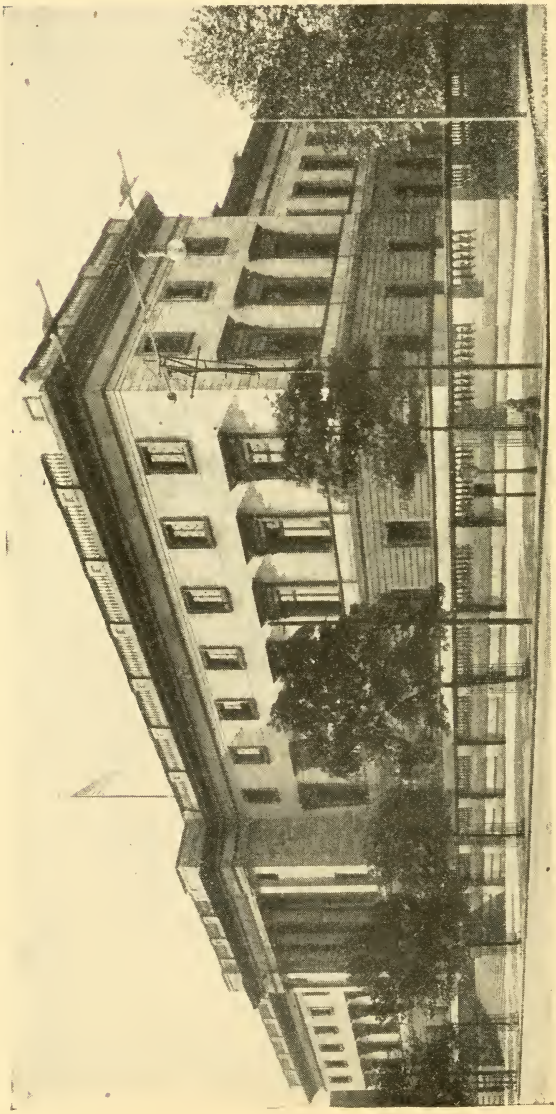
By July 4, 1788, ten states had ratified the action of the Convention and the Constitution had become the organic law of the land. This fact was celebrated by the greatest procession ever seen in Philadelphia up to that time, the "Good Ship Constitution" forming its leading feature. A centennial celebration of this event was held in Philadelphia in 1887, when it was commemorated by a series of grand processions, lasting three days, including a grand industrial display and a magnificent military parade.

We have not completed the story of Philadelphia's prominence in the historical evolution of our country. Washington, elected the first President of the United States, was inaugurated in New York, to which city the peripatetic Congress had made its way. But the claims of Philadelphia could not be ignored, and one of the first acts of the new Congress, elected under the Constitution, was to select it as the national capital, a proud position

which it was to hold from 1790 to 1800, when a new capital city, built on the banks of the Potomac, was to become the center of government. Thus during the last decade of the eighteenth century Penn's city was the governing seat and political center of the United States. It stood first in population, commerce, manufacture and finance and had also grown active in literature, various newspapers and magazines being published.

The "White House" of that day, the residence of President Washington and the executive seat of government, was the home of Robert Morris, the patriotic financier, on Market Street east of Sixth; while the sessions of Congress were held in Congress Hall, at the corner of Sixth and Chestnut Streets, the Senate occupying the second, the House of Representatives the first floor. Independence Hall was then occupied by the State legislature, the building at the corner of Fifth and Chestnut being used as the City Hall. Philadelphia thus had the honor of being the seat of office, during his two terms, of President Washington, the greatest and most revered of Americans. He was succeeded in office by John Adams, the final year of whose term was spent in the new capital on the banks of the Potomac.

The solid foundation of our great republic was laid in this first American capital. In 1781 Robert Morris, Minister of Finance, established the Bank of North America, the first financial corporate institution in America, which is still in prosperous existence. In 1791 Alexander Hamilton, the first Secretary of the Treasury, founded the Bank of the United States, an institution which aided greatly in lifting the country out of the financial de-



UNITED STATES MINT

pression into which it had sunk. A United States Mint was also founded, and since that date the great bulk of the coin of the country has been made in Philadelphia. A notable enterprise of this period was the building of the Lancaster Turnpike, the first stone roadway in America and long the pride of the State. Of still higher importance was the discovery of the great deposit of anthracite coal in Pennsylvania, though many years were to pass before this fuel came into general use.

In 1791 the University of Pennsylvania was founded by the combination of two earlier institutions. A few years earlier, in 1787, the College of Physicians had come into existence and begun its work of making Philadelphia the leading center of medical science.

These are the chief claims of Philadelphia to historical eminence. They are not the only ones. The Quaker City had also the honor of being the seat of the earliest efforts at steam navigation and railway travel. Oliver Evans, an engineer of Philadelphia, was the first to try steam travel on land. He moved a steam carriage a short distance as early as 1782, and a more successful one in 1804. He lost all his money in efforts to build steam engines for use on Lancaster Pike. In 1804 he ran a paddle-wheel steamboat down the Schuylkill and up the Delaware to Beverly and returned.

Steamboat travel, however, had an earlier origin in Philadelphia through the efforts of John Fitch, who was experimenting on the Delaware at the same time that James Rumsey was engaged in similar experiments in Virginia. Fitch's first steamboat was tried in 1786. By 1790 he had produced a boat that ran under steam power from Philadelphia to Burlington in three and a half hours.

With this he made regular trips, at times running at seven miles an hour. But this boat, moved by a sort of oar or paddle motion, gave him so much trouble that he finally abandoned it in despair. Thus Fitch and Evans were making pioneer efforts at steam travel on the Delaware years before Fulton succeeded on the Hudson.

BETSY ROSS HOUSE

There is another event which must be spoken of here, the origin of the American flag, the Stars and Stripes of American honor. Congress, then in session at Philadelphia, adopted this as the national banner in June, 1777, the first flag, bearing thirteen stars and thirteen stripes, to represent the thirteen original states, being made by Betsy Ross, then living on Arch Street, Philadelphia. The new flag was first displayed in the harbor of Philadelphia at the masthead of the *Ranger*, the ship of Paul Jones, who was to carry it to victory in the following year.

3. Philadelphia in the Nineteenth Century.

In the preceding sections the history of Philadelphia has been brought down to the year 1800, the year in which it lost its political prominence through the removal of the United States capital to Washington, the new city on the Potomac. It had also ceased to be the State capital in favor of a more central position, Lancaster being made the capital in 1799 and Harrisburg in 1810. But it remained the industrial, commercial and literary center of the country for a longer period.

With a population of 70,000 in 1800, it had definitely entered upon that career of manufacturing activity for which it has since continued famous. The position of the city in the close vicinity of the world's chief supply of anthracite coal, with an abundance of iron within easy reach, gave it special advantages, which were utilized in the development of its array of great workshops, some of them destined to become the greatest in the world. Commerce was also active, Philadelphia being at that time America's leading center of trade. In fact, not only before the Revolution, but down to the period of the Civil War, this city had a flourishing commerce, its many clipper ships, barges and brigs dealing largely with all parts of the world, especially with the West Indies, and to an important extent with the East Indies. Many enterprising merchants engaged in this commerce, among whom may be specially named Stephen Girard, famous for his wealth and enterprise. Active efforts to regain a fair portion of this trade are now in operation, including the deepening of the Delaware and the building of an

ample array of wharves and docks. The Delaware and Schuylkill, including the Camden side of the former, have the extensive water frontage of thirty-eight miles, great part of which is still unutilized. The city has at present steamship service to all the leading ports of Europe and those of the south Atlantic, and the years to come will be sure to see a large increase in this traffic.

The Athens of America.—While thus active in business, Philadelphia maintained its position as the leading seat of literature in America, some of its writers proudly naming it "The Athens of America." Though the character of the literature produced did not warrant this boast, Philadelphia was the home of the ablest colonial and later writers. Charles Brockden Brown, the first American novelist, was a Philadelphian, of Quaker descent, and for years a leading figure in American literature. Joseph Dennie, founder in 1801 of the "Portfolio," also became widely known, and other writers of note kept up the reputation which the city had won in earlier years. Various magazines succeeded those of colonial date, the voluminous "Rees's Cyclopedia" was reprinted by an enterprising Philadelphia publisher, and Wilson brought out in 1808 the first volume of his famous "Ornithology," illustrated with pictures drawn by him with great care and exactness. Audubon, who resided in the vicinity of Philadelphia, began his first journeys for the study of birds in 1810.

Financially Penn's city had reason to claim a national record. One of its citizens, Robert Morris, was the chief financier of the Revolution and did noble work in aid of Washington's famishing armies. In the war of 1812–14 another Philadelphian, Stephen Girard, came to the aid of the impoverished government, lending it large sums

on favorable terms. Finally, in the Civil War period, Jay Cooke, a third Philadelphia financier, became the fiscal agent of the government in placing its war loans.

Philadelphia was slow in occupying the narrow limits laid out by Penn, its people finding it to their advantage to keep near the Delaware. But there grew up around it a number of prosperous suburbs, sufficient in population to add largely to its citizenship. These bore the various names of Southwark, Moyamensing, Spring Garden, Northern Liberties, Kensington, North Penn and Richmond, while beyond the Schuylkill were the boroughs of West Philadelphia and Belmont. At a greater distance were Germantown and Manayunk. The consolidation of these with the city began in 1850, when its population was about 360,000. This work was completed in 1854, the city limits being extended to embrace the entire county. Since that date the growth has been rapid and continuous, until the population has now mounted to about one and three-quarter millions. Near to and largely dependent upon the city, practically forming a portion of it, are suburban towns of many additional thousands of population. In fact, the cities and boroughs of which Philadelphia may claim to be the metropolitan center have a further population of 900,000.

Could William Penn look down upon his city to-day he would perceive a sea of buildings, spreading over many square miles. Instead of a wilderness of trees he would see a wilderness of dwellings, crowded with a busy population, together with great industrial, financial, mercantile, and other edifices, a center of civic life ranking as the third in the United States and the ninth in the world, and one which, in some of its activities, claims rank as the first.

It is a city which has justly won the title of "The City of Homes," since it has within its limits more houses occupied by their owners than any other city in the world. Its number of separate residences is stated as more than 350,000, while New York has fewer than 150,000 one-family houses. These include broad expanses of neat and comfortable two-story houses, provided with conveniences formerly found only in the mansions of the wealthy. Among these the bath-room is an essential feature from the point of view of high civilization. Of these the city claims more than 350,000, while twenty public bathing places help to serve the needs of the poorer sections. To the number of buildings mentioned as dwellings may be added some 50,000 built for other purposes, Philadelphia having about 400,000 separate buildings, more than any other city in the United States.

Coming to the other feature in which it has gained eminence, those of its special industries, it may be said that in textile manufacture Philadelphia is to-day the leading city in the world. It has the largest lace factory and some of the largest carpet factories, while it holds first rank in knit goods, rugs, and felt hats. The Baldwin locomotive works, with a capacity for eight locomotives a day, has no rival in the world. Since 1710 Penn's city has led in American shipbuilding, and the two great shipyards of its port, Cramp's in Kensington and the New York Shipbuilding Company in Gloucester, have given the Delaware a just claim to the title of "The Clyde of America." Other lines of industry in which this city stands pre-eminent are the making of street cars, the manufacture of oil-cloth, linoleum, saws, sporting and athletic goods, upholstery goods and various other arti-

cles. It holds second place in women's clothing, millinery, paper goods, woollen goods, and sugar refining. In addition it covers every field of metal work, useful and ornamental, it has no superior in fine furniture, it yields one-third of the umbrellas and parasols of the country, and it has long been active in publication, while its commercial printing trade occupies 250 plants, with an annual output of $10,000,000. Such is Philadelphia industrially, one of the leading manufacturing cities of the world, and in many fields of industry the leading city in America. "The largest industrial city in America" it was called by the French Trade Commission, on its visit here in December, 1915, with a view of reopening trade after the war.

4. Historical Buildings and Sites in Philadelphia.

The famous edifices in this country having to do with the struggle for independence and the origin of the United States as a nation are chiefly confined to two cities, Boston and Philadelphia. Those in Boston are related to the events preceding the outbreak of the Revolution. Those concerned with the birth and early growth of the great republic are confined to Philadelphia. A descriptive sketch of these time-honored historic buildings is here in place.

Independence Hall.—Chief among these relics of history is noble old Independence Hall, a fine example of colonial architecture, standing on Chestnut Street, between Fifth and Sixth Streets, where it has long been the Mecca of patriotic Americans. This most famous of American edifices was built as a State House for the province of Philadelphia. The Assembly had previously met in Quaker meeting houses and private residences and felt the need of a home of its own. Work was begun upon this well-designed structure in 1732 and it was completed in 1741, some finishing touches being given in 1745. In 1750 a staircase was ordered to be added and also a belfry in which a bell might be hung. This arose from the fact that it had been the custom to call the members together by ringing a bell, those who failed to appear within half an hour being fined "a tenpenny bit." This tocsin call could readily be heard throughout the Philadelphia of that day.

The Liberty Bell.—A bell for this purpose, one fitting the dignified structure in which it was to hang, was ordered from London, to bear the significant inscription: "Proclaim liberty throughout all the land, to all the inhabitants thereof." This seems prophetic in view of the fact that

this is what the bell did in 1776, when it rang out the tidings that a "Declaration of Independence" had been passed by the Continental Congress and clanged defiance to King George and his hordes. To this it owes its title of "Liberty Bell," and this fact has made it the most loved and honored of American historical treasures. Though its abiding place is in Independence Hall, it has on several special occasions been sent throughout the country to be seen and honored by those less favored than the citizens of Philadelphia. The last of these occasions was its visit to the San Francisco Panama Exposition of 1915, in which journey it is said to have been warmly greeted by 20,000,000 American citizens. No other country possesses so highly venerated a relic as this noble old bell, whose vibrant tongue first sent forth the message of American liberty.

The old bell has had its history. Received from England in 1752, its tone proved unsatisfactory and it was recast in Philadelphia in 1753. Thus in every respect it is of Philadelphia origin. Its voice was finally heard in 1835, at the time of the funeral of Chief Justice John Marshall, when the old bell cracked and became dumb forever. The increase in this crack has caused much apprehension as to its safety, and it may possibly have made its last journey around the country.

Independence Hall, in the corridor of which the Liberty Bell now rests in a suitable glass case, has been recently restored, and will hereafter be kept in its original state. The fine assembly room in which sat the Continental Congress when the Declaration was passed and signed has been fitted up with much of its old furniture of chairs and desks, while portraits of most of the members hang

upon its walls. On the second floor is also a large collection of historical portraits, together with Benjamin West's picture of "Penn's Treaty with the Indians." The treaty elm, under whose boughs tradition placed this treaty, fell in 1810, and a stone monument now marks the spot, the locality having been converted into a public square.

Congress Hall.—Flanking Independence Hall, and connected with it by a series of public offices—now used as museums of colonial and Revolutionary relics—are two buildings, the old City Hall at the corner of Fifth Street, and at the corner of Sixth Street the edifice known as Congress Hall, the Capitol of the United States from 1790 to 1800. This handsome colonial edifice has recently been restored to its original condition, that which it possessed when Washington was inaugurated there in 1793 and John Adams in 1797. These events took place in the room of the House of Representatives. The structures named, so full of significance to American citizens, are open to visitors, and no patriotic American visits Philadelphia without treading their sacred halls and paying due reverence to the venerated Liberty Bell. Back of this series of buildings lies Independence Square, attractive for flowers and trees, and for its memories of historic events. Its one work of art is a statue of Commodore John Barry, famous for a daring naval feat in Delaware Bay when the British were in possession of Philadelphia in 1778.

Carpenters' Hall.—From the south side of Chestnut Street, midway between Third and Fourth, an open court yields a glimpse of a small and plain brick building which stands far back from the street. This quaint edifice is of high historical renown, it being that famous Carpenters' Hall in which in 1774 the First Continental Congress

held its sessions, and in which the United States had its foundation timbers laid.

Originally built by the Carpenters' Company for society uses, the walls of this building heard the famous "First prayer in Congress," by Parson Duché, and here, as one inscription on its wall testifies, "Henry, Hancock and Adams inspired the delegates of the Colonies with Nerve and Sinew for the Toils of War." Here also, in the following spring, the Pennsylvania Assembly elected Benjamin Franklin a delegate to the Second Continental Congress. Carpenters' Hall was afterwards used as a hospital for sick soldiers, and has also been occupied by the Philadelphia Library, the Bank of Pennsylvania, and the Land Office of the United States. In a more recent period it was used for less important purposes and finally degenerated into an auction room. Then the Carpenters' Company became once more patriotic, restored the building to its original state, and now keeps it as a sacred relic, its walls being hung with interesting mementos of "the times that tried men's souls."

Of the house in which Jefferson wrote the famous Declaration of Independence only the site remains, and of this we are not quite sure, though a tablet on the building on the southwest corner of Seventh and Market Streets designates this as the locality. Not far away from this spot is another historic site of absorbing interest, the famous Betsy Ross house.

Betsy Ross House.—The United States flag, the banner of the Stars and Stripes, dear to every American patriot, was adopted in its present form by Congress in June, 1777, after several other flags had been used. Tradition tells us that a committee from Congress, with

whom was Washington, then in Philadelphia, called at the humble residence No. 229 Arch Street, where Elizabeth Ross ("Betsy Ross") then kept an upholstery shop, and asked her to make a sample flag, with thirteen red and white stripes and with a blue field containing thirteen white stars. She quickly saw what was wanted and was not long in constructing the first national flag of the new republic. Of this story we cannot be quite sure, but it is widely accepted, and the Betsy Ross house is one of the highly venerated historic shrines of Philadelphia, especially for its youthful patriots.

Franklin's Grave.—Near by, in Christ Church cemetery, is another historic shrine, the grave of Benjamin Franklin. This may be seen at the corner of Fifth and Arch Streets, a part of the wall having been removed and replaced by an open railing in order that passers-by may see the plain, flat slab that marks the resting-place of Philadelphia's most distinguished citizen. On the opposite corner stands the old meeting house of the Free Quakers (the "Fighting Quakers" of the Revolution). This handsome colonial structure, subsequently occupied by the Apprentices' Library, organized in 1820, has recently been converted into a business house, though still retaining its old architectural aspect.

First City Troop.—Another Philadelphia institution of Revolutionary origin, though one of different aspect, is the First Troop Philadelphia City Cavalry, the oldest military body in the United States, organized in November, 1774, for resistance to Great Britain. Its armory, on 21st Street below Market, has the appearance in its front of a mediæval fortress, and the troop is a necessary and spectacular feature of any historical celebration in Philadelphia.

5. Relics of Old Colony Days.

Philadelphia has its historic buildings of an earlier date than those associated with the origin of the republic of the United States, these coming down to us from the time

PENN'S HOUSE

when it was really a "Quaker City." While of less interest than those mentioned, these are well worthy of notice.

William Penn House.—In 1682–83, during Penn's first visit to his American province, he had a house built

for himself which he afterwards made over to his daughter Letitia. Her name was later given to the narrow street on which it stood. This, the first brick building in Philadelphia, is the oldest edifice now standing in Pennsylvania. A humble dwelling, with few rooms and those of moderate size, Penn used it as a home, and there appears to have held the sessions of his Council, so that it may be considered the first state house of the colony. This body, sitting as a court, with William Penn as judge, is said to have held in this mansion the first and only trial for witchcraft in Pennsylvania, the inquiry ending in the acquittal of the woman accused. The building has been removed to a suitable site in Fairmount Park, near its Girard Avenue entrance, where it has numerous visitors, and is likely to stand for centuries as a birthday memento of the province of Pennsylvania.

Penn Charter School.—Second in interest to the Penn Mansion is the Friends' Public Grammar School, chartered in 1689. Though its original building long since vanished, this institution still survives, under the name of the William Penn Charter School, on Twelfth Street, south of Market. For more than sixty years it was the only seat of public education in Pennsylvania, and now has the celebrity of being the oldest existing chartered school in the United States, and also the largest boys' day-school of its class in the country.

Bartram House and Garden.—Another highly interesting locality, dating back for nearly two centuries, is the famous Bartram's Garden, located on high ground west of the Schuylkill, in the vicinity of the old-time Gray's Ferry. Here John Bartram, a famous botanist, fixed his home in 1731, and built, largely with his own

hands, a quaint stone mansion, still standing, the garden surrounding it being now kept as one of the city parks. This he made the most widely-known botanic garden in America.

His journeys in search of rare plants took him from the Great Lakes to Florida, and this work was ably kept up

OLD SWEDES' CHURCH

by his son, William Bartram. His garden is very rich in foreign and American trees and shrubs, and his reputation spread so widely that botanists from distant parts of the world visited the famous American tree-lover in his celebrated garden.

Old Swedes' Church.—Philadelphia has a historic site dating back beyond the Penn era, and belonging to that of the Swedes. These had built themselves a church on

Tinicum Island as early as 1646. Another place of worship was built at Wicaco (South Philadelphia) about 1669 or later. This was a log structure, fitted alike for fort or church. It was replaced in 1700 by the venerable brick edifice known as Old Swedes' Church (Gloria Dei), on what is now Swanson Street, below Christian. Here services are still held. The old church stands in a cemetery containing gravestones with inscriptions dating from 1700, but now mostly illegible. The oldest that can be read is that of Peter Sandel, died 1708. Much the most notable is that of Alexander Wilson, the celebrated ornithologist, who died in 1813.

Trinity Church.—Next in antiquity to Old Swedes' Church is the ancient Trinity Church (Episcopalian), two miles northwest of Frankford, on the Oxford Road. The present edifice, built of brick, dates from 1711.

Arch Street Friends' Meeting.—This, the seat of the oldest religious society in the city with the exception of that first mentioned, was originally the graveyard of the Friends' Meeting, which was held at Second and Market until 1804, when the present Meeting House was built in the old burying ground. It is at present little used, though the Yearly Meeting of the Society is held there. There are Friends' Meeting Houses at several other locations in the city, also schools and a library building, all in the plain but substantial architectural character suited to the tenets of this religious body.

Christ Church.—The religious liberty proclaimed by William Penn was quickly taken advantage of by other sects, and many members of the Established Church of England made their homes in this city. To them are due the historic Christ Church, first erected in 1695, and

replaced in 1727–31 by the brick structure now on its site, on Second Street above Market. This unique church building, the oldest in the city after Swedes' and Trinity Churches, is sixty feet wide by ninety feet in length, its brick tower being surmounted by a wooden steeple 190 feet high. Here the British officers attended services when

CHRIST CHURCH TOWARDS THE ALTAR

Philadelphia was in their hands, and Washington did the same when President of the United States. The pew occupied by him is still proudly pointed out.

Several other churches have come down from colonial days, among them the Protestant Episcopal St. Peter's, built 1758–61, at Third and Pine Streets, and St. Paul's (now modernized), on Third Street below Walnut. On

Fourth Street, near by, is St. Mary's (Roman Catholic), built in 1763, and near St. Peter's is the "Old Pine Street Church" (Presbyterian), opened for worship in 1768.

Pennsylvania Hospital.—The need of a public hospital in Philadelphia was first broached by Dr. Thomas Bond about 1750. As usual in those days, the aid of Benjamin Franklin was sought, and under his efficient assistance the work of building soon began. By 1756 the buildings were ready for use, the Pennsylvania Hospital, the first in America, thus coming into existence. This institution—not completed on the lines of its original plan until 1800—occupies the large area bounded by Eighth, Ninth, Spruce and Pine Streets. This lot at that time was far out of town, but was eventually taken in and greatly overrun by the growing city. The institution is, and always has been, the great "accident hospital" of Philadelphia. The proper care of the insane was also among its objects, these being cared for in the hospital at Eighth and Pine until 1841, when they were removed to the location in West Philadelphia long known as Kirkbride's Hospital for the Insane. The first clinical lectures on medicine and surgery were given in the Pennsylvania Hospital, and these have been continued until the present time. A splendid medical library has also been collected.

Philadelphia a Medical Center.—Philadelphia has long been pre-eminent among American cities as a center of medical education, the first school for this purpose being formed there in 1765 as part of "The College, Academy and Charitable School of Philadelphia," established ten years earlier. This school grew rapidly in reputation, soon being classed with the leading medical

schools of Europe, its professors being men of high ability in their field of science. The parent institution in time developed into the "University of Pennsylvania," of which the medical school has continued one of the leading features. As regards the general development of medical science and study in Philadelphia, it will be dealt with in a later section.

Science and Art.—Philadelphia in its early days gained eminence in other fields of science than medicine. We have spoken of the scientific work of Franklin, Rittenhouse and Godfrey, and of the botanical ability of the Bartrams, father and son. Wilson and Audubon, among the most famous of ornithologists, made Philadelphia a center of their labors in the bird world, the former, as stated, finding a final resting-place in the graveyard of Old Swedes' Church. There also dwelt Dr. Benjamin Rush, who won the title of "The Father of American Medicine." In art may be named the well-known Benjamin West, whose birthplace is still to be seen near Swarthmore College, in the vicinity of the city. Of his famous paintings, "Penn's Treaty with the Indians" hangs in Independence Hall, "Death on the Pale Horse" in the Academy of the Fine Arts, and "Christ Healing the Sick" in the Pennsylvania Hospital.

Shall we close this chapter by naming some others of the first things in Philadelphia? The Philadelphia Library, founded by Franklin in 1731, is the oldest subscription library in the country. The first scientific institution in the country is the American Philosophical Society, founded by Franklin in 1743. The first paper mill was built on the banks of the Wissahickon, near Germantown, in 1696. The first fire-insurance company

in America was opened at Philadelphia in 1721. The first fire company was organized by Franklin in 1738. In 1741 Franklin established the first literary journal in the colonies, *The General Magazine and Historical Chronicle.* In this city was opened the first law school and the first medical school in the country, and here was made the first piano, was built the first type foundry, and was established the first water-works system in the country. The first steam travel on land was performed by Oliver Evans in Philadelphia streets, and the first on water, with the exception of that of James Rumsey, by John Fitch on Philadelphia waters. The oldest business house in America, Francis Perot Sons' Malting Company, is still in existence in Philadelphia, and still possesses the first stationary engine built in this country. The Bank of North America is the oldest corporate banking institution on the American continent. Here also were the first mint, the first water works, the first Sunday-School Association and various other first things that might be mentioned.

6. The Philadelphia of To-day.

The city of Penn has ceased to be, in its general aspect, a Quaker city. Once known for its uniform sameness, the prim succession of its long rows of similar dwellings, with red-brick fronts and white-marble steps and copings, it is now as varied in architecture as the most exacting critic could reasonably demand. In the old, staid residence streets much of the former characteristic prevails, but this is a comfortable, homelike aspect, and in its newer districts it has graduated from its old-time drab Quakerism and put on the most modern of architectural robes. This refers to its residence district. Its central business area is an array of enormous department stores and sky-scraping office-buildings, hotels, apartment houses and other upreaching or outspreading edifices. In the recently built-up region of the city there are numerous dwellings of artistically varied architecture, equalling in beauty and grace those to be found in any of the world's cities. In the older suburbs, such as Germantown and Chestnut Hill, may be seen beautiful ancestral homes instinct with the spirit of an older era, some of the finest colonial doorways in the country being here visible.

Leaving the immediate limits of the city and seeking its outspreading suburbs to the north, west and south, we find ourselves in a garden of beauty and charm, forming what with good warrant have been termed "the most beautiful suburbs in America." Crossing the city line in any direction, northward along the Reading and Pennsylvania railroads, westward along the Pennsylvania "Main Line," and southward towards Chester and Wil-

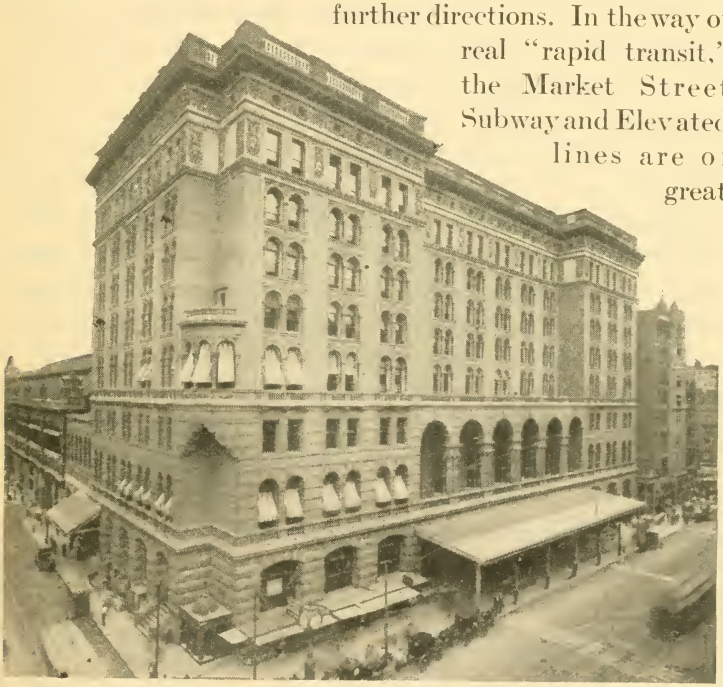
mington, we find ourselves in a succession of exquisite suburban scenes, embracing many magnificent country estates and rural villages as attractive as beautiful dwellings, velvety lawns, green shrubbery, profuse floral growth and graceful architectural designs could well make them. A summer jaunt through these outlying settlements will go far to convince any one that Philadelphia bears the palm for the grace and charm of suburban attractiveness.

While these suburbs lie beyond the city limits, the city is their business and social center, a constant stream of travel passing in and out daily, alike in the rapid succession of trains and the steady line of motor cars that crowd the intervening roads morning and evening. This abundant outlying section is justly a portion of the city, since it is dependent upon it for existence and very largely inhabited by persons whose daily duties bring them within the city streets.

As regards railroad service, above spoken of, Philadelphia is admirably supplied. Of the three roads that enter the city, two of them, the Pennsylvania and Reading, penetrate it to its very heart. The Broad Street Station of the Pennsylvania fronts directly upon the location of the Center Square which William Penn set aside as the hub of his new city, and the Market Street Station of the Reading lies but a short distance away. The Baltimore and Ohio Station is at the Schuylkill extremity of the original city planned by Penn.

As for means of getting about within the city limits, the admirable system of electric cars offers excellent opportunities, no city being better supplied in this particular. There is scarcely one of the wider streets of the city without its car line, running north, south, east

or west, with a mystifying abundance that appears difficult to unravel. The total length of trolley lines in the city is about 600 miles. The system is easy to comprehend and one soon gets to depend on the number given each separate line, without troubling about its further directions. In the way of real "rapid transit," the Market Street Subway and Elevated lines are of great



READING TERMINAL

service, and carry their multitudes daily. At the westward extremity of the Elevated, at 69th Street, the trolley service leaves the city and plunges into the country, spreading out like the fingers of a hand into a number of distinct lines, giving service to West Chester, to several

points on the Main Line, and to Allentown by way of Norristown. Other out-of-town service is provided to Chester, Media, Wilmington, Doylestown, Easton, and more distant localities. Counting with these varied routes of rail travel the fast-growing multitudes of automobiles in daily use, it will appear that Philadelphia is amply provided for in the necessary function of getting about.

Thus much for passenger travel. For freight carriage ample facilities have been and are being provided. A network of freight tracks crosses the city towards the wharves, including an elevated one of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. This company has 56 freight stations in Philadelphia and Camden, many of them on the river front, along which front a belt line for the transfer of freight extends to Port Richmond. At the latter port the Reading Railway Company has shipping piers and coal sheds a half mile in length. It should further be said that plans are now in preparation for doing away with all railroad crossings on grade in Philadelphia, and for building a complete modern series of wharves along the southern section of the river front, with accommodations for the largest ships. The city is, in fact, to be made a first-class fresh-water port, with every facility for freight and passenger carriage. There are still fourteen miles of unoccupied tide-water front, and hundreds of acres of bordering lands along the two rivers fitted for building great factories, from which goods could be placed directly on shipboard. In addition to the modern piers now under process of building, Delaware Avenue is being widened and bulkheaded in concrete and the Delaware being deepened, the ultimate depth to be 35 feet. The plan now being worked out will utilize over 1,000 acres and provide

wharfage for one hundred and thirty-one 600-foot ships.

The Delaware now bears a large traffic, and is well provided with light-houses and other aids to safe navigation, also with large and powerful ice-boats, capable of keeping the channel open in the severest winter weather likely to occur in its latitude.

To those who seek the city for other purposes than those of commerce and who are not specially concerned in the art of getting about, but are in the city with the purpose of making acquaintance with its features of internal interest, a description of its makeup and layout will prove desirable. The visitor finds little difficulty in learning the simple plan of the city and hence in reaching any desired point. It is not easy to get lost here, as in New York or Boston. The streets cross each other at right angles, those running north and south being known by numbers, beginning at First or Front Street, on the Delaware side. Those running east and west were originally given the names of forest trees. This system, however, has not been continued beyond the boundaries of the old city plan, and some of those within these limits have lost their original names. Thus the old Mulberry and Sassafras streets now bear the more prosaic but more convenient names of Arch and Race Streets. Market Street (originally High Street) is regarded as the central dividing line of the city, and from this the house numbers begin as units north and south. The convenient system has been adopted of starting with a new hundred at the beginning of every block, so that it is easy to know from the house numbers in every block how far it is north or south of Market Street. Going westward the same system has been adopted, though

without any dividing line. Thus 1800 Chestnut Street signifies the house on the southwest corner of Eighteenth and Chestnut, the even numbers being on the south, the odd ones on the north, side. The blocks, or squares, do not vary much in length, though those running north and south are the longer, there being ten or more squares to the mile in the case of streets running east and west, eight or nine in that of streets running north and south. Between these main are many intermediate streets. Of paved streets there are over 1,200 miles in the city; of macadamized streets (in the rural section) about 350 miles.

While these streets are, as a rule, regular in direction, running to the prime points of the compass, this is not wholly the case, since a number of diagonal streets, formerly country highways, aid in supplying crossway passages. These include the Ridge Road, Germantown Avenue and Frankford Avenue, heading northwestward; Passyunk Avenue, heading southwestward, and in West Philadelphia, Lancaster Avenue (the old Lancaster Turnpike) and Woodland Avenue (the old stage highway leading southward to Baltimore and Washington). Suggestions have been made of adding to these four others, branching out like rays from the City Hall, and one of these has been partly completed, the Fairmount Parkway, to be later described.

In addition to these plans for costly short cuts through the city, several large and handsome boulevards have been projected, including the Northeast Boulevard, in considerable part completed; the South Broad Street Boulevard, also under process of construction; the Pennypack and Cobb's Creek boulevards. As to open breathing spots, small squares, grass-grown and tree-shaded,

the City Fathers have been liberal providers, there being fifty-six such resting places where the weary city toiler can rest and gain a glimpse of rural greenery. The laying out of these open spaces began with William Penn, who planned five such resting places for his embryo city. Four of these remain, Franklin, Washington, Rittenhouse and Logan Squares, named after men famous in the city's former history. To these must be added Independence Square, of somewhat later origin. Center Square, Penn's fifth opening, has vanished under the weight of the monumental City Hall. To these older openings in the brick and stone wilderness, some fifty others have since been added, widespread throughout the city and some of them of considerable area. Chief among those of recent origin is League Island Park, at the southern extremity of the South Broad Street, or Southern, Boulevard and facing League Island, the seat of the great Government navy yard, yet to be described. In the foregoing no mention has been made of the city's famous pleasure ground, the world-known Fairmount Park, this being important enough to claim a chapter for itself.

There are, however, some other pleasure grounds within the environs of the city which call for mention, especially Willow Grove Park, a highly ornamental locality, miles away from the city's center. Here there is much to amuse and entertain the casual visitor, and an open-air auditorium where thousands may hear the choicest of band music. Woodside Park, on the western border of Fairmount Park, is a nearer locality offering similar entertainment. A series of parks offering attractions of a different character, but equally popular, include the National League Ball Park, at 15th and Huntingdon Streets, Shibe Park, at 21st Street and Lehigh Avenue, one

of the largest ball grounds in the country, and Franklin Field, the athletic grounds of the University of Pennsylvania, the scene of many intercollegiate football contests. These are some of the more interesting of the places provided for lovers of sport, but there is one more that cannot go without mention, the widely-known rowing course of the Schuylkill Navy, the "Henley of America," as it has been called. This lies on the Schuylkill, above Columbia Bridge, and has been the scene of many hotly contested rowing events between the oarsmen of various universities. It is admirably adapted for the purpose and constantly attracts multitudes of enthusiastic spectators to the lookout places on the umbrageous surrounding river banks. This chapter has been, in a partial measure, a bird's-eye glance at Philadelphia. Let us return from its external features and take a stroll through the shopping district of the city, the realm of the seller and buyer, of the merchant and shopper. Among the streets devoted to this pleasant and profitable duty Market and Chestnut Streets stand first, Market Street as the haunt of the vast multitudes of buyers, Chestnut Street as a more exclusive while more expensive field of purchase. It is in Market Street that we find the swaying, crushing crowds that go out, armed cap-à-pie, to purchase in the happy Christmastide, or the eager throng of bargain seekers who gather for the fray around the bargain counter, at times paying in mental and physical disarray more than full value for all they get.

The original idea of the founder was that High Street should be the great shopping center. But the tide of affairs flowed differently. High Street won the name of Market Street through the kind of business transacted

there and Chestnut Street became the mart of shopping traffic east and west. Second Street was long the great shopping avenue north and south. Within quite recent times the tide has turned again. The first department store, the Wanamaker establishment, opened its doors on Market Street after the Centennial year, and since then the department store area has flowed eastward until that street from Broad to Seventh is largely absorbed by these great marts, in which almost everything imaginable may be bought. They form the great bazaar feature of the Occident.

Wandering up and down these two streets within the limits stated one cannot help bestowing the meed of praise to Philadelphia's storekeepers for one phase of artistic ability, that of store-window decoration. Many of the store windows are true works of art, and in looking upon them the eye is feasted with designs in arrangement of true skill, art and effectiveness. No city in the United States surpasses, if any equals, Philadelphia in this field of display, and the Philadelphia store window is widely acknowledged as a work of art that takes captive the passing eye. The shopping district is not confined to the locality mentioned. Philadelphia covers too wide an area not to have many minor shopping streets and districts. Yet the department store is the Mecca of the ardent shopper, and every attraction is used to draw him or her to these precincts sacred to the bargain.

As for the wholesale district, it has become in large measure confined to the district between Eighth Street and the Delaware, within which area large quantities of goods annually change hands, and many minor fields of manufacture are diligently prosecuted.

7. The Unrivalled Fairmount Park.

With an area well over 3,000 acres and a picturesqueness and scenic beauty not equalled by any other municipal park in the world, Fairmount Park is a treasure of attractiveness of which the citizens of Philadelphia may justly be proud. It is a great show-place for all who visit this city, one indeed they are sure to ask for, since this grand park has a reputation that has spread widely over all civilized lands.

It is the one park in the world that has a large river for one of its features of attraction. And we may say also that it is the one city park through which passes what is practically a mountain ravine, for such is the Wissahickon Valley, with its steep wooded slopes, its rippling and lucent stream, and its delightful woodside paths. Fairmount Park constitutes the bluff banks and undulating back-country of the Schuylkill and the wonderfully picturesque valley of the Wissahickon through miles of their meandering course. Several miles more of the upper valley of the latter stream have recently been added, carrying the park in this direction far beyond the city boundary and northward to Fort Washington, a locality with a Revolutionary history.

It is not alone charms of nature that the Wissahickon has to show. There is also to be seen a notable work of engineering art, the remarkable concrete bridge which spans the ravine at Walnut Lane, the most striking of the numerous ones that cross the city's streams.

The East Park.—On the eastern side of the Schuylkill the banks ascend abruptly to an upper level, leaving

only space for a driveway between the hill and the stream. This section, the East Park, is not very wide, but has many attractive localities and contains several old mansions, including the country house of Robert Morris, of Revolutionary fame, on Lemon Hill. Further north are the Spring Garden Water Works (now out of

ARNOLD'S MANSION, FAIRMOUNT PARK

service) and the large East Park Reservoir with storage capacity for over 700,000,000 gallons, an ample and well-appointed children's playground with a suitable building for indoor purposes, and farther north the Mount Pleasant Mansion, a historic edifice bought by Benedict Arnold in 1779 for his wife.

The mansion houses of other old estates lie north of

this, chief among them being Strawberry Mansion, on the summit of a rocky bluff with a fine outlook over the river. This is a favorite place of resort, several trolley lines centering in the near vicinity and the surrounding grounds being handsomely decorated. It is also the starting point in this section of the Park Trolley line, which here crosses the river on a bridge and traverses the most picturesque scenic reaches of the West Park. Northward still the driveway skirts the foot of the beautiful Laurel Hill Cemetery, sweeps past the manufacturing village of Falls of Schuylkill, and passes onward to the output of the Wissahickon, to follow the latter through its meandering course.

The West Park.—The West Park escapes the contracted proportions which the crowding city has imposed upon the East Park, it stretching far backward from the upper edge of the river bluff. Its limit in this direction is George's Hill, so called from its donor, Jesse George, in which the park surface reaches its highest elevation, that of 210 feet above the tidal level. Nearer the stream is the old Lansdowne property, owned by John Penn, "The American," and Egglesfield Mansion, built and occupied by another John, his nephew, during the Revolution. It is in the vicinity of this, on the high ground above the Lansdowne Drive, that the William Penn house, the oldest building in Pennsylvania, stands, removed hither from its original location in the city. Northward in the West Park are the Belmont Water Works, which furnish the water supply for West Philadelphia, and at the head of the shady Belmont Glen above this stands Belmont Mansion, the handsome residence of the eminent Judge Peters, who was born and died here (1744–1828).

This mansion is a favorite locality for visitors to the West Park, music and floral decorations adding to its attractiveness. North of it is a wide stretch of woodland, with the Park Nursery in one corner, and farther north the old mansion known as Chamouni, with a lake used for boating and a deeply wooded dell, with winding, umbrageous paths, beyond. From this locality can be had a magnificent view of the West Park, with the winding river below and on its other side the great "White City" of Laurel Hill Cemetery. Such is a concise account of the general features of the main section of Fairmount Park. The Old Park, the small garden below Lemon Hill, and the germ of the present great expanse, adjoins and partly surrounds the old "Faire Mount," the reservoir hill. Fronting Lemon Hill is the long row of boat-houses of the Schuylkill Navy, while nearby is a seated statue of President Lincoln, and, farther south, the magnificent Washington Monument described on the following page.

The Zoological Garden.—A considerable tract of ground in the southeast corner of the West Park has been utilized for a well-filled zoological garden, containing animals and birds from all parts of the world. The tract occupied was formerly the country seat of John Penn, grandson of the founder, who gave it the name of "Solitude." The mansion occupied by him still stands and serves as the official center of the garden. The collection of animals here was long the finest and most complete in this country, it being surpassed only by the great displays at London and Paris. The tract contains thirty-three acres, its ravines and rolling surface well adapting it for the landscape-garden treatment which is one of its attractive features. At the Girard

Avenue entrance to the Garden is a striking bronze group, the Dying Lioness, one of the most effective examples of animal sculpture in the country.

An aquarium has recently been added to the park attractions, occupying the power-houses of the old waterworks, with an adjoining pool tenanted by seals, the daily feeding of which attracts many spectators.

Art Decorations.—At the Green Street entrance to the park stands the finest bronze group in this country, the famous equestrian statue of Washington. Its decorations include examples of the largest American animals, recumbent statues of Indian and pioneer men and women, decorations expressive of peace and war, and handsome fountain effects, the group drawing a constant succession of visitors.

There are several other examples of equestrian statuary in the park, one of the most attractive being that of Joan of Arc, the work of a famous French sculptor, which stands at the east end of Girard Avenue bridge. Several emblematic groups are also to be seen, including St. George and the Dragon, The Cowboy, The Stone Age, and the extensive group of the Catholic Total Abstinence Fountain. The Smith Memorial, erected at a cost of half a million dollars, with shafts one hundred and seven feet high, is intended to honor Pennsylvania heroes of the Civil War, the shafts being decorated with statues of Generals Meade, Thomas, Hancock and McClellan. Other monuments of interest are one of President Lincoln, the cabin used by General Grant during the siege of Petersburg, now on Lemon Hill, and a group of basaltic columns from Giants' Causeway, Ireland.

Such are the more notable of the artistic attractions

COWBOY STATUE, FAIRMOUNT PARK

of the park. To them has recently been added a Japanese pagoda, giving an excellent counterpart of the Old Nippon style of decoration.

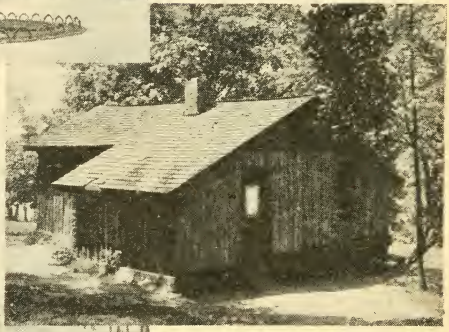
THE CENTENNIAL EXPOSITION.—Fairmount Park became well known to the people of this country when it was used as the site of the Centennial Exposition of 1876, the first of the great World's Fairs this country has known. Of the exhibition buildings of the Fair two remain, Memorial Hall and Horticultural Hall, which have since then continued splendid centers of attraction for the art and nature

THE STONE AGE, FAIRMOUNT PARK

THE SMITH MEMORIAL, FAIRMOUNT PARK

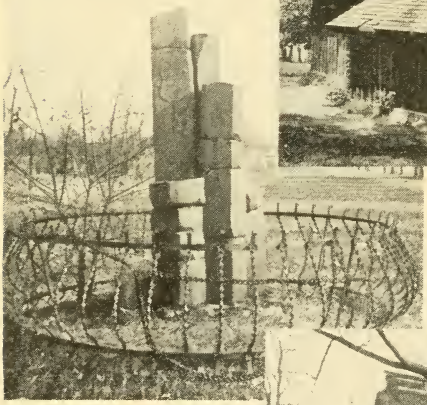
loving Philadelphian. In Memorial Hall the School of Industrial Art has gathered a magnificent collection of industrial art objects, including sev-

LINCOLN MONUMENT, FAIRMOUNT PARK



GRANT'S CABIN, FAIRMOUNT PARK

eral loan collections on permanent exhi-



BASALTIC COLUMNS FROM GIANTS' CAUSEWAY, IRELAND. FAIRMOUNT PARK

bition. Here also is placed the costly Wilstach art gallery, which is annually growing in value, and will

JAPANESE PAGODA, FAIRMOUNT PARK

finally be displayed in the great art museum now projected.

Horticultural Hall occupies a bluff overlooking the Schuylkill and contains a splendid collection of exotic plants of great variety and profusion. The grounds surrounding it are decorated with notable pieces of statuary and planted abundantly with trees and shrubbery. The Hall and grounds are especially notable for their frequent floral displays, as of rhododendrons, roses, chrysanthemums, and other showy blooms.

MEMORIAL HALL, FAIRMOUNT PARK

HORTICULTURAL HALL, FAIRMOUNT PARK

The West Park is admirably fitted for display, especially the broad level below Belmont Mansion, where there frequently takes place some striking annual event, including the showy marches of the Knights Templar. A scene of historic interest, representing the development of the city, was here recently given. To the west lies a speedway for fast trotters, and the whole West Park has on several successive occasions been turned into a great auto-speedway, the occasional sharp turns and changes of level adding a sharp spice of danger to this form of entertainment.

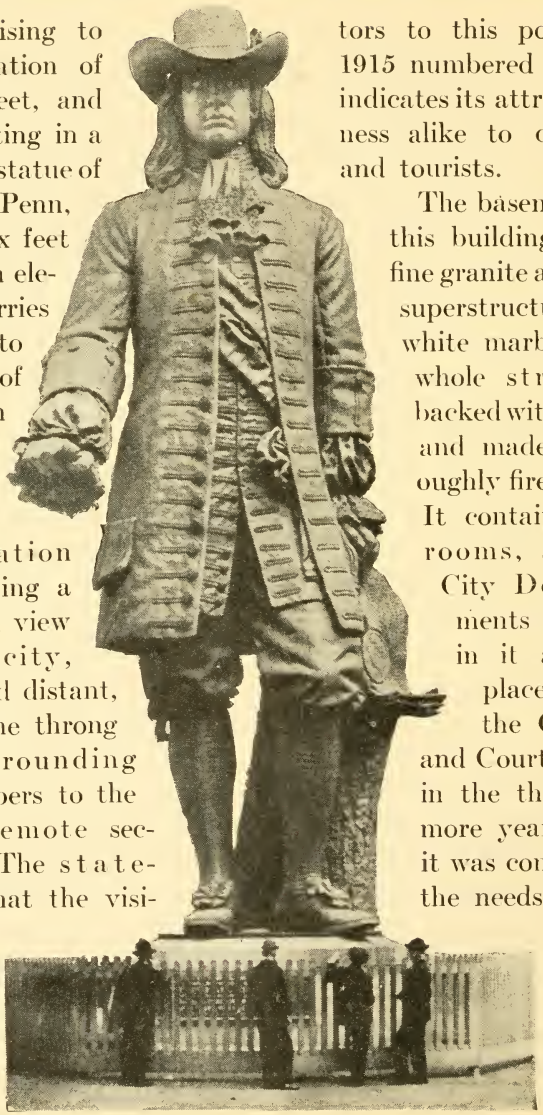
8. Centers of Municipal Activities.

The Center Square laid out by William Penn at the point of crossing of his two main streets was divided into four small squares when Market and Broad Streets were cut through it. Thus it remained until 1871, when the building of the great pile of the City Hall began, definitely, and injudiciously as it has proved, closing these two great streets in their central portion. Among our centers of municipal activities this enormous group of buildings stands first, and a description of it, as the main seat of the city government, comes here in place.

We have already spoken of the old City Hall, adjoining Independence Hall on its Fifth and Chestnut Street side. Here the Mayor and his officials made their homes until the new Hall was finished, since which time all the diversified work of the city government has been conducted within its ample space. The government of Philadelphia had long outgrown the dimensions of the old Hall, the courts and some other branches of government finding homes elsewhere. In laying out plans for the new City Hall it was determined to make it large enough to meet all possible demands, and a building was erected larger by odds than any other public building in America, one surpassing in area even the Capitol at Washington. Its length north and south is 486½ feet, east and west 470 feet, the total area covered being four and a half acres, exclusive of a central courtyard two hundred feet square. Surrounding it is a grand avenue 205 feet wide on the north and 135 feet on the other sides, while the building climbs to an enormous height, its central

tower rising to an elevation of $537\frac{1}{3}$ feet, and terminating in a colossal statue of William Penn, thirty-six feet high. An elevator carries visitors to the foot of the Penn statue, where is an outlook station furnishing a splendid view of the city, near and distant, from the throng of surrounding skyscrapers to the more remote sections. The statement that the visitors to this point in 1915 numbered 70,000 indicates its attractiveness alike to citizens and tourists.

The basement of this building is of fine granite and the superstructure of white marble, the whole strongly backed with brick and made thoroughly fire-proof. It contains 520 rooms, all the City Departments finding in it abiding places, also the Council and Courts. Yet in the thirty or more years since it was completed the needs of the



STATUE OF WILLIAM PENN IN PLAZA OF CITY HALL

city government have grown beyond its great capacity, and it is proposed to find room for some of the Courts along the adjoining Parkway, new quarters being also found for the city's educational department.

Architecturally the City Hall is a highly ornate structure, being a fine example of the French Renaissance, with its florid combination of classic and modern schools. Its interior is adorned with a large amount of statuary in high and low relief, while from the lofty pediments without gigantic statues look down. The entrances are imposing, that on the north side containing a group of polished-stone columns, while the hall under the great tower is unique and striking in its architectural effects. Externally the lofty tower, of remarkable height, dominates the city, and is visible for miles in every direction, the light in the clock tower being extinguished for a few minutes before nine every evening to enable those at a distance to set their clocks at the right hour.

Since the completion of this great municipal pile the pavement surrounding has been decorated with important examples of statuary, including equestrian figures, statues of Girard, Leidy, Muhlenberg, Bullitt and McClellan, and an ideal figure of the Puritan. The total cost of this great edifice figured up over $20,000,000.

Commodious and useful as is this great City Hall, it has more than once proved a heartburn to Philadelphians. In Broad Street, with its great width and many miles of length, Philadelphia possesses a grand avenue admirably adapted to parades and processions, one in which it is not equalled by any other city. Yet there is a break in the middle of this avenue, that due to the City Hall, forcing every procession to contract and swing

around this building in a mode not altogether agreeable. Another difficulty arose when the Subway under Market Street was proposed. The suggestion was made that it could be carried under the obstructing building. But this expedient seemed too much of a risk. There was danger that the great pile might sag down into the Subway. Finally it was deemed necessary to carry the excavation around the Hall, with single tracks north and south.

A similar problem arose in 1915, when a new Subway, one underlying Broad Street, was projected. But in the meantime engineers had grown more daring or more resourceful and it was now resolved to plunge under the great Hall. Not under the huge tower, however, with its enormous weight. It was decided, on the contrary, to swing westward and carry the Subway under the wings of the building, where the weight was much less, concrete pillars being sunk to rock bottom and in this way holding up the great structure. This stupendous engineering feat, however, is yet awaiting accomplishment.

Municipal Departments.—The government and control of a great city nowadays is a complex problem, more so than was formerly that of many nations. The Mayor needs his cabinet and official staff, as the President needs his, and each member of the staff has many duties to perform. Philadelphia has five such departments, those of Public Works, Public Safety, Public Health and Charity, Supplies, and Wharves, Docks and Ferries. Each of these has its circle of duties to cover and its busy corps of workers and assistants, and no city can be justly described without an account of its departmental work. Under Public Works, for instance,

comes the important one of water supply, to which some attention must be given.

Water Supply.—The first attempt to supply Philadelphia with water, other than that to be obtained from wells, was on a small scale and of a somewhat crude character. The Schuylkill River was its source, the water being raised by water power and carried by wooden pipes down Market Street to a reservoir at Center Square, whence it was piped to the various sections of the city. This was in 1799, but most of the people preferred their well water and the new supply came very slowly into service. In 1818 the much larger works at Fairmount were completed and brought into use, the high and broad hill at that place being utilized as a reservoir and the Schuylkill dammed to furnish an adequate supply. Now, nearly a century later, this locality has been definitely abandoned, it being proposed to use the old "Faire Mount" as the site of an imposing Art Gallery.

The needs of the growing city were such that a continual addition was made to the works; the Spring Garden and Belmont works were erected, capacious reservoirs were built, and finally, to avoid the use of the raw and unsanitary Schuylkill water, a new and enormous filtering plant was established at Torresdale, on the Delaware, a similar plant being founded at Belmont for the supply of West Philadelphia with pure water. This is not all. To avoid the waste of the costly filtered water in putting out fires, powerful pumping stations have been built on the Delaware, supplying water at high pressure to the central business section, that in which great and costly conflagrations are most likely to occur.

Lighting.—In close connection with the question of

fire comes that of lighting. In this respect Philadelphia stands at a high level of efficiency, it having won the reputation of being the best-lighted city in the world. At night its central portion, especially along Market, Chestnut and Broad Streets, is a blaze of electric splendor, while there is scarcely a street in the city, however humble, without its electric bulbs. House lighting is still mainly done by gas, but the general use of the incandescent Welsbach mantle makes a source of interior illumination not easily surpassed.

Paving.—Philadelphia is admirably well paved. The old-time cobble-stones, once looked upon as the best fitted city paving, have been consigned to the limbo of the unfit, and the square Belgian blocks, which replaced them, have also largely disappeared, being succeeded by asphalt and vitrified brick, and in Market, Arch, and some other streets by the latest idea in wood paving, blocks treated with liquid pitch being used which at once resist wear and decay. The Market Street pavement, the oldest of these, remains practically intact after some ten years of service.

The one objectionable feature of these smooth-surfaced pavements is their slipperiness when wet or icy, this rendering it very difficult for horses to retain their footing. But the horse is a rapidly vanishing means of traction in city streets, the auto-truck and auto-car taking its place, and the time may come when the horse will practically disappear from this line of duty.

Drainage.—Little need be said about drainage. This is one of those necessary items of city machinery which does its work underground, but none the less effectively from being hidden from sight. Sewage and surface water

drainage must have sufficient means of escape, and beneath the skin of every large city of our day runs an interlocking series of veins and arteries ceaselessly engaged in supplying water and removing waste. The great question that faces the most of our cities is the proper method of disposing of this waste. To empty it into the rivers, the method usually employed, is a source of great risk to the public health, and not the least important of the projects of improvement in Philadelphia is the adoption of some method of sewage disposal which will render it innocuous and perhaps adapt it for fertilizing purposes. This is one of the projects which our city fathers have in mind.

Policing.—The proper policing of a great city is a matter of high importance. The time was when Philadelphia, like all of our cities, was very inefficiently served in this respect, when riots raged for days with which the small and ill-trained police force was unable to cope, and when the volunteer fire-companies were in a state of chronic hostility, buildings being at times set on fire with the purpose of provoking a fight. Philadelphia was very ill-governed in this respect in the period preceding the Civil War. Turmoil frequently prevailed and the authorities were often at a loss how to deal with the riotous element.

Such is by no means the case in our day, for the Quaker City has now a highly efficient and capable body of police. The disorders and disturbances of the past have ceased to exist, the careful supervision of the police force is ready to nip any incipient outrage in the bud, and the patrolmen have matters so under control that many of them can be spared to supervise the movements of automobiles and other vehicles and assure to

the ordinary citizen some rights in the streets. As for the Fire Department, that also has been reformed and transformed. The reckless old volunteers have given way to a thoroughly trained body of fire fighters, and with the now abundant supply of water a conflagration cannot easily get beyond control.

Other Departments.—The purpose of this chapter is to point out the efficiency which Philadelphia has attained in its important governmental requirements. There are several fields of duty in which this capacity of doing good work is to be seen. The Department of Health and Charity, for instance, keeps wide awake to the duties intrusted to it, and careful sanitation is the rule. The least indication of an epidemic of any kind calls out its whole fighting force and strenuous measures are taken to prevent the spread of disease. It is particularly in the slum districts, the abiding place of the heedless and improvident, that care needs to be taken, and a new problem has arisen, that of sanitary housing, which is just now a subject of active public interest.

Charity, proper care of the poor and suffering, is a task that calls for efficient management. Whether it is getting this is now a question in which the public is growing interested. Large as is Blockley Almshouse, for example, the demands of the indigent poor seem to have grown beyond its capacities, and there is a strong public awakening to the need of improved accommodations. Connected with Blockley is the Philadelphia Hospital, the oldest institution of its kind in the country, in which there is a department for the insane poor, who similarly need more room. The Pennsylvania Hospital for the Insane, usually known as Kirkbride's, on Market

Street west of Forty-second, and extending to Fiftieth, stands so strongly in the way of public improvement in this quarter that it may soon be removed to a rural district owned by it, with the idea of using the present large area for park and other purposes.

Another of the city departments which is now attracting decided attention is that connected with the port of Philadelphia, which needs to be fitted for a resumption of its former activity as a shipping center. This demands a deepening of the river channel, now well under way, and important additions to the facilities in the way of wharves and docks. Formerly what was known as Smith's Island stood midway between Philadelphia and Camden, in the most direct line of ferriage. To aid the latter a channel was cut through the island for the passage of ferryboats. But it finally became necessary to remove the whole island. This was done many years ago and the present generation of travellers scarcely knows that such an obstruction to free passage once existed. The whole channel opposite the city is now in navigable condition

Philadelphia is responding nobly to the new spirit of progress and the active steps taken for harbor improvement. At the present time more freight is passing through its port than at any time in its history, and it has risen to the rank of the second largest revenue producer in the United States. It has passed Boston in this respect and is second only to New York. Plans for increased steamship facilities have progressed so far as to assure the establishment of lines of vessels to all the important seaports of the world. In view of the fact that this port has a river channel to the sea of 30 feet in depth

at low tide and of 35 feet in considerable part, and varying from 600 to 1,000 feet in width, and has 267 wharves of all sizes, many of them belonging to the great railroad companies, at which ships of large size can dock and unload, free of wharfage, it will appear that its provision for accepting and handling trade is very large, and the probability of a marked increase in future commerce is excellent.

Supplies.—In former years the purchase of supplies for the city's needs was a highly unsystematic procedure, each department or branch of the city government attending to or neglecting its own needs in its own way, while mismanagement and overcharge were the rule. The new Department of Supplies is organized to deal with this important matter in an orderly and scientific method, the whole matter of purchasing materials for the city's varied needs being under one head and in the hands of one body of officials, a system the good effects of which are clearly apparent. It is an adaptation of the new idea of business management in civic affairs.

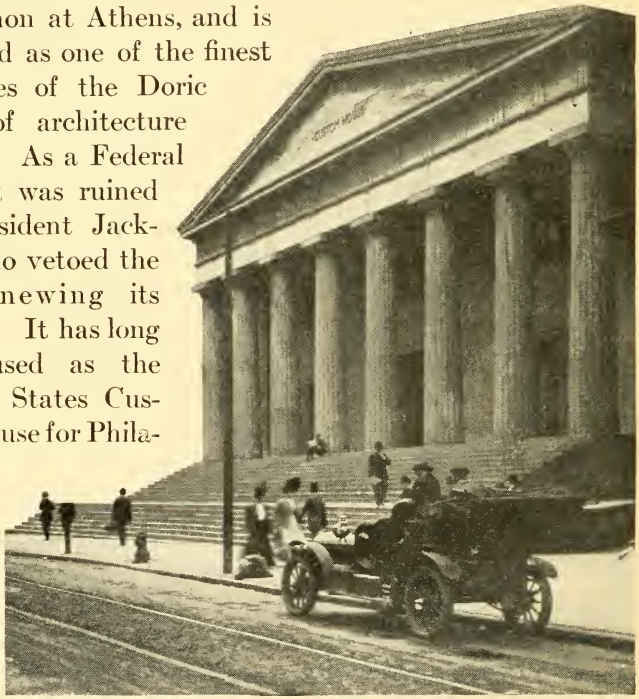
Transit.—Scientific principles have also been applied as far as possible in the matter of public transit, the rapid and comfortable carriage of the people from part to part of the far-extended city. This is in charge of a director. Important progress has been made, and the plans for rapid transit by means of Subway and Elevated street railways, now in process of development, promise to be of great advantage to the people of Philadelphia. The doing away with the present system of exchanges and substitution of free passes in transfer to cross lines has recently been vigorously advocated.

9. Federal Institutions in Philadelphia.

Philadelphia still retains monuments brought over from the days when it was the capital of the United States. Some of these have been mentioned. There are others of considerable interest. Of its banking institutions the most important historically is the Bank of North America, No. 307 Chestnut Street, the oldest bank in the country, built and organized in 1781, under the auspices of Robert Morris, and of great aid to the United States in the final years of its struggle for independence. Originally a plain brick building, its site is now occupied by a handsome granite edifice, more in accordance with its historical dignity, the original building having disappeared.

United States Banks.—Philadelphia was the seat of the two Banks of the United States, the only governmental institutions of this kind in our history. The first of these was founded by Alexander Hamilton, the capable Secretary of the Treasury, in 1791, its charter being for twenty years. As this expired in 1811 and was not renewed, the building was purchased by Stephen Girard and became the seat of the Girard Bank, the financial backbone of the government in the war of 1812–14. It still stands, a classical Grecian structure, situated on Third Street below Chestnut, its marble portico facing the head of Dock Street. Opposite it, between Walnut and Dock Streets, stands an interesting structure, of classical design. This, long known as the Merchants' Exchange, is a handsome marble building, modelled after the edifice at Athens known as the "Lantern of Demosthenes." Its peculiar feature is its semicircular front, adorned with a Corinthian portico.

The second United States Bank, chartered in 1816 for twenty years, was, like the former, built by the Federal government, a stately and handsome building, erected (1819–24) on the south side of Chestnut Street west of Fourth. It was modelled after the famous Parthenon at Athens, and is regarded as one of the finest examples of the Doric order of architecture extant. As a Federal bank it was ruined by President Jackson, who vetoed the bill renewing its charter. It has long been used as the United States Custom House for Philadelphia, also as the Sub-Treasury, and is still an ornament to the city's finest street.



CUSTOM HOUSE

Post-Office.—The United States Post-office, which was completed in 1884, occupies the entire square on Ninth Street between Market and Chestnut, having a front length

of 484 feet, and a depth of 175 feet. It is built of granite, four lofty stories in height, with a dome reaching 170 feet above street level. The several departments of the post-office are arranged on the first floor, the other floors being devoted to a variety of purposes, including the United States Court Rooms, the Geological Survey,

POST OFFICE BUILDING

Coast Survey, Weather Bureau, Light-House Board, Secret Service, Signal Service, and offices of various officials of the Federal government. The cost of ground and building was approximately $9,500,000.

The facilities of this large building, once thought sufficient for a long term of years, are already outgrown,

despite the fact that there are numerous branch offices throughout the city, and the need of a more capacious building is being debated. The localities suggested for this are on Market and Arch Streets, in positions giving convenient access to the Pennsylvania Railroad Station and car tracks.

UNITED STATES MINT.—One of the important institutions which Philadelphia inherits from its former position as the Federal capital is the Mint, the location whence has issued in an unceasing gold, silver and copper stream the great flood of metallic money which supplies in this direction the needs of the people of the United States. Though mints in other cities were later established, for local convenience, Philadelphia remains the great center of coinage, especially of the minor coins, and that not only for this country, since the Philadelphia Mint is at present engaged in coining a large supply of gold for use in the republic of Cuba, and has also provided coin for Central and South American countries.

The original Mint building was erected in 1792, on Seventh Street above Market. It soon proved inadequate and was replaced (1829–33) by a building on Chestnut Street, west of Thirteenth. This in turn became inadequate, the 10,000,000 pieces coined here in 1833 having grown to about 100,000,000 pieces annually fifty years later. The total value in metal money coined in Philadelphia in the century after the establishment of the Mint was more than $1,000,000,000.

The Mint building now occupies an ample site on Spring Garden Street, between Sixteenth and Seventeenth Streets, the new structure being deemed adequate to meet all demands for minting for many years to come.

The handsome marble edifice erected is an ornament to the broad street on which it stands. In it is a valuable cabinet of ancient and modern coins, which are shown to visitors, together with the methods of coining, on each working day from 9 to 3 o'clock.

In the Philadelphia Mint at the present time most of the minor coins of the country are made, cents having largely succeeded dollars in the outflow, they being in more demand for commercial purposes than dollars and eagles in these days of paper currency. The devices and dies for all coins used in the country are made here.

Frankford Arsenal.—The Bridesburg United States Arsenal, commonly known as the Frankford Arsenal, is situated in the northern suburb of Bridesburg, and has a considerable frontage on Frankford Creek. Its grounds, more than sixty-two acres in extent, are enclosed by a stone wall and an iron fence, the space within being in part planted with trees and shrubbery. Ammunition and fire-arms are manufactured here and stored in magazines. Some large pieces of artillery have occasionally been constructed in the works. It is now proposed to increase on a large scale the facilities of this institution, to provide for possible future contingencies.

Naval Asylum.—More interesting to the tourist is the Naval Asylum, a commodious building on the east bank of the Schuylkill River, at Bainbridge Street and Gray's Ferry Road, built by the United States as a home for retired man-of-war's men who have served for twenty years in the national navy. The "Home," as the main structure is called, consists of a central building, with wings, the front having a length of 380 feet, while the building is roomy enough to accommodate comfortably

three hundred inmates. The central building is reached by a broad flight of steps, the entrance being adorned by a handsome portico of eight Ionic columns supporting a pediment. The rooms of the residents are in the wings, each having a separate room, for the proper care of which he is held responsible. A fine attic and basement complete the building, which is substantially constructed in every part.

The ceilings of two floors are vaulted in solid masonry and the room used as a muster room and chapel is a remarkably high-domed apartment. The institution is, in every respect, an "asylum," a place of rest for "decrepit and disabled naval officers, seamen and marines."

Within the grounds, about twenty-five acres in extent, is a government Naval Hospital, with accommodations for some three hundred and fifty patients, and to which members of the naval service of every degree of rank are admitted. Near at hand, also on Gray's Ferry Road, are the grounds of the Schuylkill Arsenal, an old establishment, once perhaps an arsenal in the true sense, but now a huge government clothing factory, giving employment to hundreds of operatives at their homes in making army clothing. One of the buildings contains a curious collection of wax figures dressed to represent the uniforms of United States soldiers at various historical periods.

League Island Navy Yard.—Philadelphia's most important recent acquisition from the government is the Navy Yard at League Island. This was founded in the Centennial year, 1876, and its development has had a desirable effect upon what was once considered a hopeless region. This, known as "The Neck," is the low and flat part of the city where its two rivers run together

and become one, long a region of marshes and mosquitos, piggeries and truck patches. At present this unpromising district is looking up. The village of small but comfortable houses built by the Girard Trust has cast over it an aspect of respectability, which is being added to by other building enterprises. It is penetrated by a handsome boulevard on the line of Broad Street, with an attractive plaza at its upper extremity, and League Island Park, a public pleasure ground approaching a square mile in area, at its river end.

Here, just east of the inlet of the Schuylkill into the Delaware, lies League Island, bordering the Delaware shore for a length of two and a quarter miles, and of a width varying from a half to a quarter mile. It is four miles from the City Hall, on the line of Broad Street, and is separated from the shore by a Back Channel, deep and wide enough to serve as a safe and commodious harbor. The island has a total area of 923 acres, the river fronting it being wide and deep.

Such was the place selected by the government as a suitable site for a fresh-water navy yard, its location on an easily defensible river and in the near vicinity of the coal and iron fields of Pennsylvania being regarded as a great advantage. The work of adapting the island to its new purpose began with the building of spacious naval and machine shops and the construction of a dry-dock, the first vessels to be stationed there being some old monitors and the receiving ship *St. Louis*.

These humble beginnings have been followed by a great expansion of the Navy Yard, which has now grown to be the largest in the United States, with ample facilities for all kinds of naval construction. The visitor to

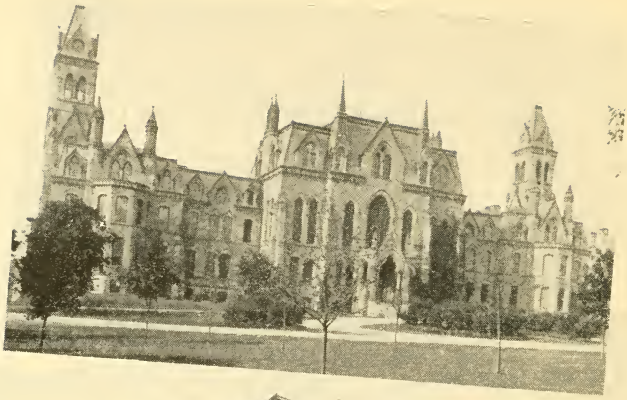
the yard will find it fully adapted for sight-seeing, there being ten miles of driveway within its gates, while in its surrounding waters float a number of dreadnought battleships, with cruisers, gunboats, submarines and other warlike craft. At the beginning of 1916 there were present here eleven battleships in commission, also the *Iowa*, *Indiana*, and *Massachusetts* out of commission. This comprised nearly half the total number of United States battleships. The works on the island include a dry-dock of great capacity, warehouses, monster cranes, together with officers' cottages, marine barracks, gun-shops and other necessary buildings.

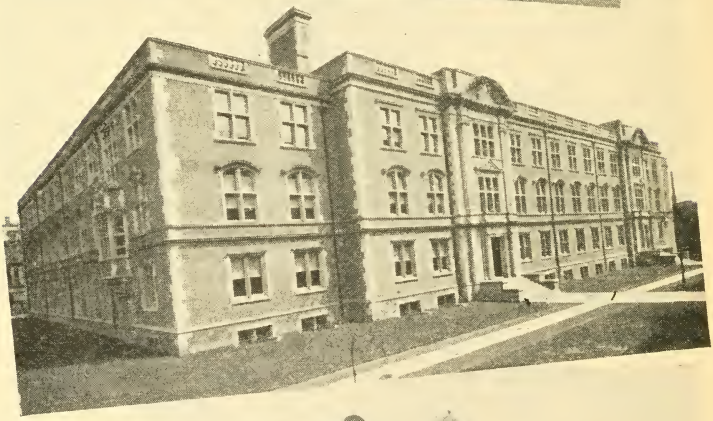
There appears likely to be a great future for the League Island Navy Yard, in view of the fact that the government has it under consideration to build its own battleships. In case this is decided upon, League Island is in every respect the most available place, from its protected interior situation and its nearness to the country's best resources of coal and iron. A number of battleships have already been built on the Delaware, at the Cramps' and the New York yards, and it will become a doubly important center of warship building if the government itself engages in this enterprise.

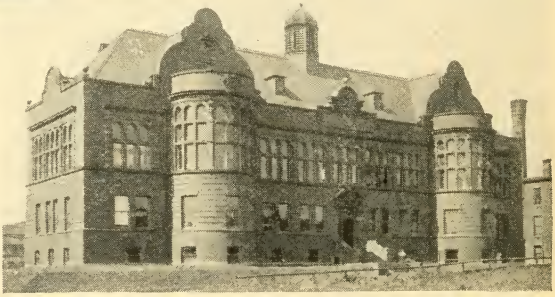
10. Philadelphia as a College Town.

University of Pennsylvania.—This great educational institution, like Harvard, Yale, and some others, has been a result of slow growth from a humble origin through the centuries. It began in 1749, Franklin having an active hand in it, as in so many other Philadelphia enterprises. Its modest title was the "Academy and Charitable School," its location on Fourth Street below Arch, but it set a high standard from the first, and attracted many students. In 1755 it became "The College, Academy and Charitable School of Philadelphia"; in 1779 its property was transferred to a new board, entitled "The University of the State of Pennsylvania," and in 1791 the old college and the new university combined into one, under the present title of "The University of Pennsylvania."

A medical department had been added in 1765, one conducted so ably by the eminent men placed over it that it came to rank with the leading medical schools of Europe. The University found a home in the "President's house," on Ninth Street south of Market, which President Washington had refused to occupy as too grand and expensive for him. This, and a building erected for the medical department, were eventually torn down and two large but plain buildings erected, and here the University remained until the government bought the site as a suitable one for a post-office. The literary department of the University was finally housed in a handsome green-serpentine group of buildings in West Philadelphia, near Thirty-fourth and Spruce Streets.

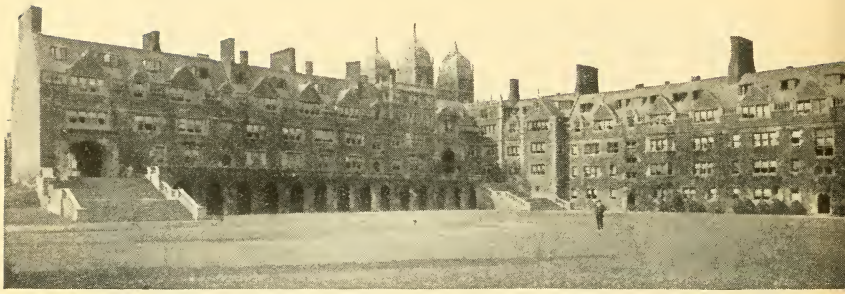






COLLEGE HALL, UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA
ENGINEERING BUILDING OF UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA
DENTAL HALL, UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA

LAW SCHOOL, UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA
HOUSTON HALL, UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA



INTERSECTION OF EAST AND WEST QUADRANGLE, UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA DORMITORIES

This, opened October 11, 1872, has proved the seed of a great growth; more than seventy buildings have become necessary to accommodate its multitudinous activities. These cover, in addition to its literary department, schools of medicine, dentistry, law, science and art, laboratories of hygiene and general biology, a commodious hospital, the Wistar Institute of Anatomy and Biology, extensive museums of archæology and ethnology, a valuable library containing upward of 200,000 volumes, and Houston Hall, a students' club building. This great group of buildings, with the large and roomy dormitories, a botanical garden and other grounds, constitutes a large collegiate settlement devoted to the acquisition of learning. Its area includes the Franklin Field, a great intercollegiate playground, while the Flower Astronomical Observatory, a detached institution, is under its control, also the new Evans Dental Institute. Students seek it from all parts of the country and various foreign lands, its annual attendance having grown to 7,500.

Temple University.—This institution, the College Hall of which is situated at Broad and Berks Streets, has grown out of the activities of Grace Baptist Church,

EAST QUADRANGLE, UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA DORMITORIES

familiarly known as "The Temple." The College was organized as a center of liberal education at a very moderate cost, and has so widened in its scope and facilities that it has attained University dignity. Its attendance is large, its branches varied, including a flourishing medical department, and its usefulness great and growing. Its professional schools of medicine, dentistry, pharmacy and law are located at Buttonwood and Eighteenth Streets, where it has extensive and well-equipped buildings.

In the immediate vicinity of Philadelphia are several other institutions of collegiate dignity worthy of mention, including Swarthmore, Bryn Mawr, Haverford, Villa Nova, and Ursinus Colleges, and the Ogontz School for Young Ladies. It is desirable also to speak of Germantown Academy, on School Lane near Main Street, one of the oldest schools in the city, it dating back to 1760. Its purpose was to serve as an English and High Dutch or German school.

Girard College.—A Philadelphia educational institution which is known throughout the world is Girard College, a charitable enterprise founded by Stephen Girard, at one time famed alike as the richest and one

of the most penurious of Americans. Yet his devotion as a nurse during the terrible yellow fever outbreak in Philadelphia, and his wise provision for the care of orphans from his estate, have given him high rank among those ready to devote themselves for the good of mankind. It seems somewhat amusing at the present day to find Parton speaking of Girard as "so enormously rich," in view of the fact that his estate reached only

GIRARD COLLEGE

$9,000,000. But it must be remembered that this was in the early days of the multi-millionaire.

His bequest for the college was $2,000,000, but as this was not completed until sixteen years after his death, the interest of the bequest went far towards its completion. He had left the greater part of his remaining estate as an endowment, and this has been so judiciously managed that the total value now amounts to

$34,000,000. This great increase is due to the fact that it includes rich coal lands. His first plan was to have the college built on a lot owned by him between Eleventh and Twelfth, Chestnut and Market Streets, but he afterwards chose the present location, then a farm owned by him outside the city, now in the closely built-up section north of Girard Avenue. The college, built under a design of the noted architect Thomas W. Walter, is one of the most magnificent of classical buildings anywhere to be seen. It is certainly the finest example of the Corinthian order of architecture in America. In dimensions it is 169 feet long by 111 feet wide, and is surrounded by a portico of thirty-four columns, each fifty-five feet high and six feet in diameter.

To invest his money in a magnificent building was certainly not Girard's design. He had in view rather the good of orphans than the pleasure of sightseers. But the bequest was managed with such care and judgment that there was abundance left for the main design, and at present the large lot is amply covered with buildings for schools, dormitories and other purposes for an annual class of about 1,500, who have the best of care and are given an excellent practical education.

Poor white male orphans, from six to ten years of age, are admitted, those born within the limits of *old* Philadelphia city having the preference; second, those born in Pennsylvania; third, those from New York; and fourth, those from New Orleans. And to keep the institution from sectarian religious control, he made it a positive rule that no clergyman should ever enter its gates. Unsectarian religious instruction was, however, provided for.

Such is Girard College, one of the best known and most visited of Philadelphia institutions. The original building is now used mainly as a show-place and library, the actual work being done in the adjoining buildings. The lawn in front of the college is beautifully decorated in summer with floral and foliage designs. As for the boys, these, besides receiving an excellent education, are trained in athletic and military exercises, have a band organized among themselves, and good places are sought for them on leaving the college. A number of persons of much prominence in Philadelphia began life as Girard College orphan boys.

Drexel Institute.—This useful institution, its full name being "The Drexel Institute of Art, Science and Industry," is situated at the corner of Thirty-second and Chestnut Streets, and was founded and endowed by Anthony J. Drexel, at the time the head of the Drexel banking house. He donated $2,000,000 for building and endowment, the structure being completed and opened in 1892. The edifice, of light buff brick with darker trimmings, is a pure example of the classic Renaissance architecture. Entering by a richly decorated portal on Chestnut Street, and passing through a portico enriched with colored marbles, the visitor enters a central court, sixty-five feet square and open to the roof. Around this splendid court are arcaded galleries, leading to the laboratories, class-rooms, studios, etc., on the upper floors. There are also a library and reading room, a large auditorium, a lecture hall, and a museum well supplied with examples of art work. The rates of tuition are low, and there are classes in art, science, business and industrial training.

Pennsylvania Museum and School of Industrial Art.—The institution bearing this title, and situated at the northwest corner of Broad and Pine Streets, was incorporated in 1876, at the close of the Centennial Exposition, "with a special view to the development of the art industries of the State," then found to be greatly lacking. The buildings occupy a complete block and cost $540,000. In its teachings it has a distinct industrial aim, drawing, modelling, painting and architecture being taught, also every kind of decorative art. A unique feature of the school is its textile department, in which instruction is given in all the arts of textile design and of loomcraft, also in wool-washing, carding, spinning, weaving, dyeing and industrial chemistry. It is the only school of its kind in America and is said to excel those abroad devoted to similar purposes. A valuable feature is the remarkably fine and highly varied collection of industrial art productions under its control and which are displayed at Memorial Hall in Fairmount Park. The collection here has been enormously enriched by several costly and valuable gifts made by individual collectors.

School of Design for Women.—This important art school was founded in 1847, and in 1863 established at Broad and Merrick Streets. This property being taken for the Pennsylvania Railroad Station, the school gained possession of the Edwin Forrest mansion, at Broad and Master Streets, where it has since remained. It is the foremost institution of its kind in this country. With several hundred pupils, it is in a flourishing condition, giving instruction in the various branches of industrial art and in the elements of the fine arts.

We may in passing allude to the Williamson Free

School of Mechanical Trades, which lies in Delaware County, beyond the city limits, but was endowed by a city capitalist, I. V. Williamson, with $2,500,000, which is retained intact, all buildings having been erected out of the income. The cottage-family plan of residence has been adopted, accommodations being provided for about three hundred pupils.

Public-School System.—In its educational institutions, public and private, Philadelphia has scarcely a rival among American cities. Its public-school system embraces 313 schools with a teaching force of about 5,000. The buildings include several large and fine high and manual-training schools, in some of which so high a standard is set and the courses are so extensive that academic degrees are granted. Chief among these is the large and ornate Philadelphia High School, at Broad and Green Streets, four stories high and covering an area of 222 by 170 feet, with a large annex in which are an auditorium and a gymnasium.

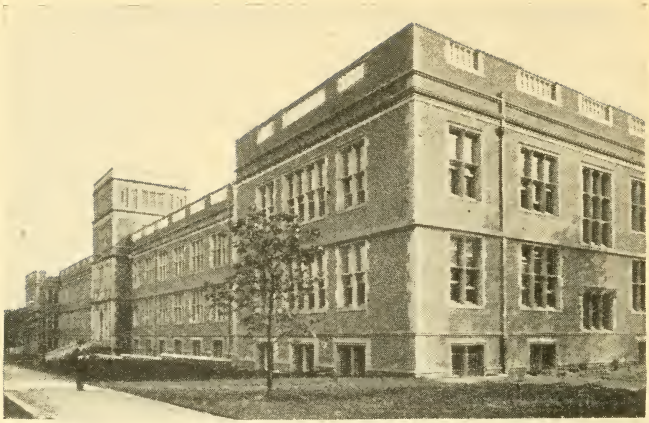
In this vicinity are three girls' advanced schools, the Girls' High School, at Spring Garden and Seventeenth Streets; the Girls' Normal School, at Spring Garden and Thirteenth Streets, and the William Penn High School, for industrial training, on Fifteenth Street, from Mount Vernon to Wallace. In addition are several manual-training schools for boys, where general instruction in wood and iron work, electrical fitting, etc., is given. Recently the high-school system has been much extended, new high schools being built in districts remote from the center, greatly to the convenience of the pupils. As a whole the public-school system of Philadelphia is admirable in its extension and its results. Connected with it is a pension retirement system of much utility.

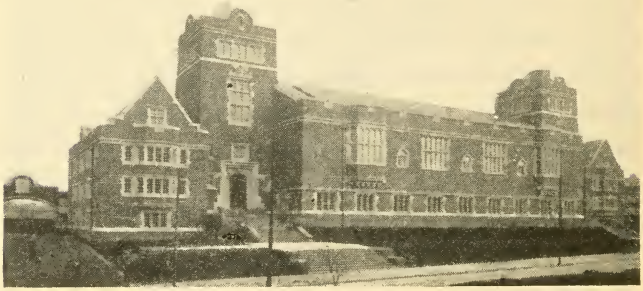
11. Medical Schools, Hospitals, and Asylums.

Philadelphia has from its early days been regarded as the leading city in America in medical training. It was the pioneer in this field, having the first medical school and the first general hospital. It had also the first great physician, Dr. Benjamin Rush, often spoken of as "The Father of American Medicine." He gained a wide European reputation, and was the leader in that long line of great physicians of which this city can justly boast.

The first general hospital in this country began in 1732, as an infirmary of the almshouse, and remains as the Philadelphia Hospital, still in connection with the almshouse, the two combined being known as "Blockley." It was soon followed by the Pennsylvania Hospital, a private institution, dating back to 1751. A Medical School was an early feature of the "Academy and Charitable School" that later developed into the University of Pennsylvania, and throughout the career of the latter its medical department has held high rank in its special field of study. Medical Hall, its present center of activity, yields ample room for the work of its professors and students. Other related branches of the University are the University Hospital, the Gibson Wing for Incurables, the Pepper Laboratory of Clinical Medicine, the Wistar Institute, containing an elaborate anatomical collection, the Medical and Dental Laboratory, the Veterinary Hall, the Veterinary Hospital, and the Biological Hall. The University is thus abundantly provided for advanced work in its medical department.

Next in age and activity to the Medical Department

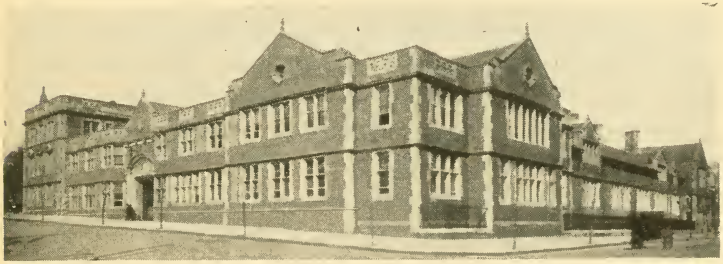




MEDICAL BUILDING, UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA
EVANS DENTAL HALL
GYMNASIUM, UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA

of the University is the Jefferson Medical College, established in 1824 by Dr. George McClellan, and reorganized in 1838. Both these institutions have had at the head of their classes physicians of the highest fame and have attracted large classes of students. The Jefferson, situated on Tenth, from Walnut to Sansom Street, has of late years added largely to its buildings and facilities and keeps well up to its old standard.

The Medico-Chirurgical College, started in a small way on Cherry Street west of Seventeenth, has had phenom-



VETERINARY DEPARTMENT OF UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA

enal success, and now ranks among the leading medical schools of the country. Its location on the projected Parkway will cause a removal of its buildings, but its work will be kept up, probably in connection with that of the University.

The Woman's Medical College, founded in 1850, on North College Avenue, has had an able and useful career, under the control of distinguished physicians, and, with its associated hospital, is a very live institution. Of considerably later date is the Medical Department of Temple University, founded in 1901. The brief career of this institution has been an active and progressive

one, and in the character of its work it is now in line with the older institutions. Still another institution of high rank is the Philadelphia Polyclinic and College for Graduates in Medicine, founded in 1852, and now seated on Lombard Street, west of Eighteenth. It has attained a high standing in its line of post-graduate work, and its special services in this field are held to be among the best in the world.

The Hahnemann College.—The leading Homœopathic institution in this country is the Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital, situated on Broad Street above Race, a fine building of modified Gothic architecture; the college facing on Broad, the hospital on Fifteenth Street. Organized in 1848, this institution has had a prosperous career, and its hospital and dispensary work has been active and useful.

On North Tenth Street, above Arch, is the present seat of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, originally organized in 1821, and the oldest of its kind in America. An important feature is the college museum, in which is the largest and finest collection of medicinal plants in the country. The institution is largely practical and embraces lectures and laboratory work in chemistry, pharmacy, materia medica, botany and microscopy.

Osteopathic College.—The recent system of medical practice known as the Osteopathic, one which has shown marked indications of progress, is about to be housed in the large building at the southwest corner of Nineteenth and Spring Garden Streets, the former residence of the late Mayor Reyburn. Changes in this edifice, with suitable additions, will adapt it well to the needs of this growing school of medicine.

Dental Colleges.—Connected with the University is an active College of Dental Surgery, which has been in existence for many years and is one of the leading American colleges in this field. It has graduated many classes of well-equipped dental students. The Pennsylvania College of Dental Surgery, organized in 1854, and situated at Eleventh and Clinton Streets, is one of the best of its kind, its clinical and laboratory opportunities being of the first order of excellence. Within recent years it has left this locality and become associated with the Jefferson Medical College. Another dental institution, the Philadelphia Dental College, chartered in 1863, and managed in connection with the Medico-Chirurgical College, is located at Eighteenth and Buttonwood Streets, and is now in association with the Temple University.

The Evans Institute.—Thomas W. Evans, a Philadelphia dentist, became so famous as an expert in his art that he was sent for to treat the teeth of the Emperor Napoleon III. His remaining life was spent in Paris, where he worked for members of all the royal houses of Europe, gaining a fortune of several million dollars. He died in 1897, leaving nearly the whole of his estate to found a museum and dental institute in his native city. The carrying out of this bequest was delayed by litigation, but the Institute has been recently erected, at Spruce and Fortieth Streets, West Philadelphia. It is a foundation without a rival in its special field, and is now under the management of the University of Pennsylvania, the dental college of which is within its walls.

College of Physicians.—The institution bearing this title is one of the old medical corporations of Philadel-

phia, it having been organized in 1789, the year when Washington became President, its purpose being "to advance the science of medicine." Many of the foremost physicians of the city have been and are included in its membership, and at its meetings addresses are delivered and papers read on medical science. It publishes occasional volumes of Transactions and its medical library is the largest and most complete in the United States, with the exception of the Surgeon-General's library at Washington. There is also a museum of anatomical and pathological specimens. Long situated at the corner of Thirteenth and Locust Streets (in the building now occupied by the Public Library of Philadelphia), it removed in 1909 to a new and well-designed building on Twenty-second above Chestnut Street. In its varied lines of activity this institution has no superior.

Hospitals.—We have spoken of the hospitals connected with the various medical colleges of the city, also of the Pennsylvania and Philadelphia Hospitals, and of the Pennsylvania Hospital for the Insane (commonly known as "Kirkbride's Hospital"). In addition to these are Wills Eye Hospital, organized in 1834, on Race Street west of Eighteenth, and the Orthopædic Hospital, founded in 1867, at the corner of Seventeenth and Summer Streets, both admirably managed institutions. There are in addition a number of hospitals under control of religious sects, the oldest of these being St. Joseph's Hospital, founded by the Roman Catholic Church, on Girard Avenue, between Sixteenth and Seventeenth Streets, in 1848. Others under sectarian control are the Episcopalian, Methodist, Presbyterian, and Jewish, all flourishing institutions.

At the corner of Girard and Corinthian Avenues, op-

posite the Girard College grounds, is the German Hospital, founded in 1860 and one of the most important now in the city.

The above list of medical institutions, to which might have been added several others, such as the Rush Hospital for Consumptives, will serve to show that Philadelphia is very abundantly provided for medical and hospital work of every class. It may also be said that connected with the hospitals are schools for the training of nurses, a large number of whom are now equipped for their very useful field of labor.

Homes and Asylums.—In association with what has been said about hospitals, it is advisable to give a brief summary of the numerous asylums, homes and charitable foundations in Philadelphia. In respect to charity the Quaker City has been remarkably active, and we can here mention only the more notable of its institutions for the benefit and support of the poor and afflicted.

Much, for instance, has been done for the blind, the principal example being the Pennsylvania Institution for the Instruction of the Blind, founded in 1833, and long situated in ample quarters at Race and Twentieth Streets. Its present location is at Overbrook, where it has all necessary buildings and workshops and spacious grounds. The inmates are instructed in the plain branches of an English education and in music, and are taught several industries.

At No. 3518 Lancaster Avenue is the Working Home for Blind Men, which has extensive buildings and is nearly self-supporting. In the near vicinity is the Pennsylvania Retreat for Blind Mutes and Aged and Infirm Blind Persons, said to be "a charity so peculiar that its very name is a touching appeal." At the corner of

Powelton and Saunders Avenues, opposite the Presbyterian Hospital and the Old Men's Home, is another useful institution, the Pennsylvania Industrial Home for Blind Women.

The Deaf and Dumb Asylum, officially named "the Pennsylvania Institution for the Deaf and Dumb," was organized in 1821, and is the third oldest of its kind in the United States. It opened with seven pupils, but now numbers its inmates by the hundreds, and has given instruction to over five thousand deaf children. It occupies ample quarters at Mount Airy, to which it removed in 1892 from its former location at Broad and Pine Streets. The buildings occupy a tract of seventy acres, are delightfully situated, commodious, well-lighted and thoroughly adapted to their purpose, having accommodations for 550 inmates. The managers claim this to be the largest and most complete school for the deaf in the world.

House of Industry.—Interesting for its antiquity is the Female Society for the Relief and Employment of the Poor, organized in 1795, and usually known as the "House of Industry." Long situated at 112 North Seventh Street, it is now located at Race and Seventh Streets, its purpose being to afford sewing for poor old women and supply them with food. There is a similar society, of later origin, on Catharine near Seventh Street, known as the "Southern House of Industry," which provides sewing for about one hundred women, gives lodgings, with meals and baths, to unemployed men, and performs other charitable labors.

Orphan Asylums.—The Burd Orphan Asylum, on Market beyond Sixty-third Street, occupies an attractive location, the grounds being forty-five acres in extent,

the buildings of a graceful English Gothic style. The asylum, founded in 1848 by Eliza H. Burd, for white female orphans, is under the management of the St. Stephen's Protestant Episcopal Church, on Tenth below Market Street.

At Sixty-fourth Street and Lansdowne Avenue is the Philadelphia Orphan Asylum, occupying commodious and beautiful stone buildings, seated in ample grounds, which are tastefully cultivated. The orphans are children of the poorer classes, but they are happy and well cared for, the institution being one of the best managed of Philadelphia's public charities.

At Forty-first and Baring Streets is the Western Home for Poor Children, a useful institution with a large and comfortable building, situated in spacious and well-kept grounds. On Twenty-second below Walnut Street is the Children's Hospital of Philadelphia, which receives for treatment children under twelve years of age. Connected with it is a country branch for convalescents, west of George's Hill, in the Park.

Friends' Asylum for the Insane.—This institution, founded in 1811, is of interest as being one of the oldest, if not quite the oldest, insane asylums in the United States. It is situated on Adams Street, Frankford, its grounds extending to Frankford Creek. While very plain, its building is large and commodious, and it has long been active and useful in the care of the mentally deficient.

Hospital for Incurables.—The Howard Hospital and Infirmary for Incurables, situated at Broad and Catharine Streets, founded in 1854, is an institution of excellent aim. Its annual average of patients is about 5,000, and more than 300,000 have been treated since its foun-

dation. At the corner of Forty-eighth Street and Woodland Avenue is the Philadelphia Home for Incurables, one of the most estimable charities in this City of Brotherly Love. Organized in 1877, its grounds cover about five acres. It is undenominational and its management largely in the hands of women.

Another institution of the same character is the Eliza Cathcart Home for Incurables, situated in the borough of Wayne, and endowed by the late William S. Stroud, of the Baldwin Locomotive Works. Near by is a Home for Convalescents, both these being under the management of the Presbyterian Hospital. They occupy large buildings, excellently adapted to their purpose.

Among institutions of this character one of the most important is the Widener Home for Crippled Children, at North Broad Street and Olney Avenue. This is an abundantly endowed and splendidly managed asylum, one of great usefulness to a special class of unfortunates.

The Preston Retreat.—A central institution with ample grounds and handsome building is the Preston Retreat, situated on Hamilton Street and occupying the space between Twentieth and Twenty-first Streets. It arose from a legacy left by Dr. Jonas Preston in 1836, to build and endow a lying-in home for poor married women. The building is of white marble, with a stately Doric portico, and with the well-shaded grounds is an attraction to the neighborhood. There are accommodations for about thirty patients.

Homes.—The Old Ladies' Home of Philadelphia, at Wissinoming, on the line of the Pennsylvania Railroad to New York, is a non-sectarian institution, the only requisites for inmates being "good moral character, quiet

spirit and peaceful behavior." It is an attractive and comfortable home. There are in addition a number of sectarian homes, including the Christ Church Home, a Protestant Episcopal institution; the Presbyterian Home for Widows; the Jewish Home, and others. To these we may add the Masonic Home, the Odd Fellows' Home, the Home for Orphans of Odd Fellows, etc.

There are also several sectarian homes for aged couples, and a non-sectarian one at 1723 Francis Street, also a well-kept Home for Aged and Infirm Colored Persons at the corner of Forty-fourth Street and Girard Avenue. The Old Men's Home, on Powelton and Saunders Avenues, has a large and commodious building with well-shaded grounds, and everything to furnish comfort to its aged inmates. The Indigent Widows' and Single Women's Asylum, founded in 1819, occupies a beautiful quadrangle of buildings on Chestnut Street near Thirty-sixth.

In addition may be named the Edwin Forrest Home for retired actors, in the former country-seat of the great actor, near Holmesburg; the Hayes Mechanics' Home, west of Fairmount Park; the Seamen's Friend Society, 422 South Front Street, and the Church Home for Seamen of the Port of Philadelphia, Swanson and Catharine Streets.

This list of homes and asylums is by no means exhaustive, though it includes the more important of these charitable institutions. It is given to show the care which Philadelphia takes of the poor and unfortunate. This is by no means confined to the providing of homes and asylums, for there is an enormous amount of general charitable work, efforts at sanitation and prevention of contagious diseases, and movements towards the more comfortable housing of the poverty-stricken.

12. Libraries and Museums.

Philadelphia Library.—This, the oldest subscription library in the United States, the outcome in 1731 of the Junta Club organized by Benjamin Franklin and his friends, is now situated at the corner of Locust and Juniper Streets. For nearly a century it occupied a building on Fifth Street below Chestnut, its present commodious quarters being occupied in 1880. It has always been free to the general reading public, and books can be taken home on the payment of a small charge. The number of volumes approximates 200,000.

An important branch of this institution is the Ridgway Library, a great granite edifice seated in an entire square of ground bounded by Broad and Thirteenth, Christian and Carpenter Streets. Here it stands in a kind of solitary grandeur, out of the range of the reading public, and used chiefly as a receptacle for the rarer and less-used books of the Philadelphia Library, which, as may well be supposed, contains many literary treasures, including the 3,000 books of the Loganian Library and others of high value.

Historical Society.—In the immediate vicinity of the Philadelphia Library, at the southwest corner of Thirteenth and Locust Streets, is the commodious building of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, possessing a very valuable library devoted in great part to the colonial history of the State. Founded in 1824, it occupied in 1884 its present hall, in which are stored many important relics of colonial Pennsylvania.

Public Library.—Immediately opposite the Historical

Society building, occupying the former home of the College of Physicians, is the Public Library of Philadelphia, removed here recently from its former location in Concert Hall, on Chestnut Street. This institution is of recent date, being chartered in 1891, as the result of a bequest of $150,000 and a share of his residuary estate made by George S. Pepper. To the main library have been added a large number of well-equipped branches, arising under a liberal endowment made by Andrew Carnegie, so that its utility is felt in every quarter of the city. Its collection of books has grown rapidly, and an ample site has been set aside by the city for a splendid library building, to be soon erected on the new Parkway, on Vine Street between Nineteenth and Twentieth Streets.

Mercantile Library.—On Tenth Street, between Market and Chestnut Streets, is situated the Mercantile Library, an institution founded in 1821, and removed here in 1869 from its former location at Fifth and Library Streets. Its shelves now hold about 200,000 books and large numbers of newspapers and periodicals are kept on file, while members have the advantage of free access to its shelves and a liberal home use of its books. It is a well-conducted and well-patronized library, with about 3,000 members.

Apprentices' Library.—This institution, founded in 1820, "for the use of apprentices and other young persons, without charge of any kind for the use of books," was located for many years in the Free Quakers' meeting-house, at Fifth and Arch Streets, but is now more centrally located at Broad and Brandywine Streets. Here it maintains a free reading-room, and a collection of books selected with special care for the use of boys and girls.

The above are the best-known general libraries of Philadelphia, but there are others, of which may be mentioned the free library of the City Institute, at Chestnut and Eighteenth Streets, and the reference library of the Widener Foundation, at Broad Street and Girard Avenue.

In addition to these libraries of general literature are a number of others devoted to special interests, those connected with the scientific and other institutions of the city. An important one of these is the library of the Academy of Natural Sciences, containing some 80,000 books on science and ranking as one of the most valuable of its kind in the country. Physical and practical science is the feature of The Franklin Institute library, another large collection, and others of which we have already spoken are the valuable libraries of the Historical Society, the College of Physicians, and the American Philosophical Society.

Commercial Museum.—An unique collection, one in which Philadelphia stands preëminent, came into being as a result of the Chicago Exposition of 1893, many of the commercial exhibits of the exposition being donated to Dr. W. P. Wilson, who had been appointed director of a museum of this character projected in Philadelphia. This material and other collections obtained elsewhere were exhibited in a large building on South Fourth Street, the former office building of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. As they comprised material of commercial, economic and educational character, the collection as a whole became known as the Philadelphia Museums. It was subsequently removed to buildings erected on Thirty-fourth Street below Spruce, in the vicinity of the University, where it is now known as the Commercial Museum.

The collections installed here are illustrative of the peoples and products of the world. They have been largely added to by contributions from other exhibitions, gifts from foreign governments, etc., and are now of the greatest variety and value. A vast collection of commercial products and descriptive material has been gathered from many countries of Asia and Africa, the islands of the Pacific and the countries of Central and South America, including an extensive exhibit of cabinet woods, a large display of teas, coffees, spices, tobaccos, wools, hairs, hides, cereals, and many other articles of commercial importance, all of which are freely opened to the inspection of merchants who desire to establish lines of commerce with these countries.

The Foreign Trade Bureau does a great work in this direction, by its efforts for the extension of foreign trade, and a Free Commercial Library is maintained for public use. It contains many works of reference which are difficult to obtain elsewhere, including journals of trade, commerce and finance, consular reports, maps and surveys from many countries. A large educational work is also conducted, including lectures on geographical subjects and distribution of collections for the aid of teachers.

University Museum.—This institution, known as the Museum of Science and Art, is one of the most important and valuable additions to the University of Pennsylvania. While in the vicinity of the Commercial Museum, its contents are strikingly different. Here are deposited the results of explorations to all parts of the world in search of archæological material, with a splendid collection of other examples in science and art, as the name of the Museum implies. Among its treasures are a Buddhist

temple brought from the East and set up in its completeness, bronze statues of Buddha, and a profusion of other interesting material of Oriental and other origin.

Among the collections made by University expeditions, the most valuable to historical science are those obtained from the ruined cities of Babylonia, consisting largely of cuneiform tablets (clay inscriptions in wedge-shape letters) found in the excavated libraries of ancient Babylonian cities. The translation of these very ancient literary remains, a work of the greatest difficulty, has added largely to our knowledge of the history of the far past. While Philadelphia can claim only a share in this labor, its share has been a large one, much surpassing that achieved in any other American city.

The annual report for 1915 states that more than $200,000 worth of exhibits had recently been received in the Museum, and that a special exhibition of Oriental Art would soon be opened in the new rotunda. It was opened to public inspection early in 1916, and included the famous Morgan collection of Chinese porcelains. The temple of Menepthah, in which we are told that Moses studied Egyptian, has been uncovered and much of its valuable contents packed for shipment, but its conveyance to the Museum must await the end of the war.

Museum of Biology.—For one of the finest collections in its field of research that of the Academy of Natural Sciences long stood first in this country, and still maintains supremacy in some features. It possesses a splendid collection of specimens of birds, quadrupeds, insects, plants, minerals, geological material, etc., with restorations of fossil animals, and a vast mass of materials in all the departments of biology. Its collections of

natural history specimens include more than a million and a half of shells, 600,000 of dried plants, nearly 400,000 of insects, 130,000 of vertebrates, and examples from other fields of natural history in like proportion. It is especially notable for the large number of type specimens which it contains, the typical examples of new species first named and described by the eminent naturalists who have been associated with the Academy.

National Museum.—An interesting museum of historic treasures has been collected in State House Row, at first displayed in the room opposite Independence Hall, now placed in the connecting buildings of the Row. Here are shown dresses and other personal belongings of Revolutionary heroes, while the Hall itself contains an unique collection of portraits of members of the Continental Congress and other personages of Revolutionary fame, the chairs in which the members sat, and other articles of great historical interest.

Pennsylvania Museum.—Connected with the School of Industrial Art is the Pennsylvania Museum, to be seen in Memorial Hall, the Art Gallery of the Centennial Exposition. In this fine building is displayed a precious collection of art objects in the greatest variety. So numerous and interesting are they that one might well spend days among them without tiring. In this hall is also the costly Wilstach collection of paintings, to be spoken of later.

There are other museum collections, in varied fields of research, to be seen in Philadelphia, but those mentioned will suffice to give a general idea of the city's wealth in collections of divers kinds.

13. Academies and Institutions of Science and Art.

American Philosophical Society.—When Benjamin Franklin, in his earliest days in Philadelphia, organized his friends into a club for reading and discussion, he laid the foundations alike of the Philadelphia Library and of the pioneer scientific society in America, the American Philosophical Society. Franklin's Junta Club, founded in 1731, was given the above title in 1743, and emerged in its present form in 1769 from the union of two earlier societies. Its original purpose was to extend the knowledge of the useful arts. It is now devoted solely to scientific subjects.

Its building, on Fifth Street below Chestnut, adjoining the old City Hall, was erected in 1787 on ground donated to the Society by the Commonwealth and constituting part of Independence Square. In this it has collected a large and valuable scientific library. Its presidents have included such notable men as Benjamin Franklin, David Rittenhouse, Thomas Jefferson, Stephen Duponceau, etc., while its membership has embraced many of the most prominent citizens of Philadelphia and elsewhere. Its volumes of "Transactions" and "Proceedings," in which are printed the discussions in its halls on philosophical and scientific subjects, are highly regarded in the world of science. The American Philosophical Society is much the oldest institution of its kind in America, while Europe possesses few of older date, and it still maintains much of its old distinction.

Academy of Natural Sciences.—Next in antiquity to the above-mentioned institution, though dating much

later, is the Academy here named. Founded in a humble way in 1812, it is the oldest of its kind in America and for more than a century has been adding to the value of its collections and its usefulness. After occupying several localities, it removed in 1876 to its present site, at the southwest corner of Nineteenth and Race Streets. Here it has gradually increased in area, extending southward to Cherry Street, and now possesses a handsome and commodious group of buildings, offering every facility to the work and study carried on within its walls. Of its superb museum and library we have already spoken, and it need only be said further that in some fields of biology its collections hold a very high rank, while its library is considered the most complete, in its field of natural history, in the United States.

Lectures are given weekly, in connection with the Ludwick Institute, during much of the year, while its "Transactions" and "Journal" contain the results of study of its abundant contributions and exploration collections, made by its corps of professors in the several branches of the natural sciences. Its annual contributions to the literature of science are large and valuable, and important scientific work goes on within its walls.

Franklin Institute.—Another of the older scientific institutions of Philadelphia, The Franklin Institute, was founded in 1824, its purpose being the promotion of the mechanic arts. Its building on Seventh Street, between Market and Chestnut, is a plain marble edifice, one that has become too small for its manifold activities. Since its foundation this institution has been a center of active work in public instruction, its lecturers comprising many of the ablest experts in physical science in the country,

its lecture hall being well patronized, and its library one of high value in its special field. Since 1826 it has published "The Journal of The Franklin Institute," in which many papers of great importance have appeared. Its annual courses of lectures, its drawing-schools, and its publications have made it the foremost institution of its kind in this country. It has also given from time to time exhibitions of American manufactures which have attracted wide attention. A new site for this important institution has been selected on the Parkway, opposite that occupied by the Academy of Natural Sciences, one that will enable it to erect a building much better adapted to its needs and the desired extension of the scope of its activities.

Wagner Institute.—The Wagner Free Institute of Science, situated at Seventeenth Street and Montgomery Avenue, was founded and endowed by William Wagner, who had made extensive voyages in the service of Stephen Girard, during which he developed a strong interest in the natural sciences. He began to lecture upon this subject in 1847. The Institute was incorporated in 1855, lectures being given at first in Commissioners' Hall, Thirteenth and Spring Garden Streets. He subsequently erected the present Institute building, in which lectures have been delivered since 1865. There is a lecture hall capable of seating about 600 persons, which is equipped with excellent lecture facilities. The Institute equipment also includes a museum containing illustrative specimens in all branches of natural science, and a well-filled reference library. In 1901 a wing was added for the use of a branch of the Philadelphia Free Library. Instruction in Engineering, Physics, Geology, Chemistry, Zoölogy and

Botany is given in courses of lectures by competent professors, each course covering four years, and certificates of proficiency given those who pass the examinations.

Three other scientific societies hold their meetings in the Institute lecture hall: the Philadelphia Natural History Society; the Philadelphia Mineralogical Society; and the Wagner Institute Society of Chemistry and Physics.

Pennsylvania Horticultural Society.—The institution bearing this title, on Broad Street north of Spruce, was founded in 1827, and is, like so many Philadelphia enterprises, the first of its kind in this country. The Hall is used periodically for exhibitions of the floral triumphs of the amateur and professional horticulturists of the city and its vicinity, which are shown here in a way to make them a delight to lovers of flowers. Its annual chrysanthemum shows in November are special occasions in which beauty of floral growth runs rampant. The society has had the misfortune to have its building twice burned down, a third edifice now standing on its site.

Academy of the Fine Arts.—In The Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts we possess another of the older institutions of the city, one dating back to 1805, and into which have been swept art accumulations for more than a century. Its first building stood on Chestnut Street west of Tenth, and in this began its annual exhibitions, which have continued for the greater part of a century and have been occasions of high satisfaction to art-loving Philadelphians. Its present building, at the corner of Broad and Cherry Streets, completed in 1876, presents on Broad Street a striking façade in the Venetian style of architecture, composed of a central tower and two slightly-recessed wings. Over the entrance is shrined a mutilated

antique statue of the goddess Ceres. The building is practically fireproof, very little wood having been used in its construction. Interiorly it is highly attractive in architectural effect, and within it has been gathered one of the most extensive and, historically considered, the most interesting collection of paintings and other art objects in the United States.

In the extended galleries are displayed several hundred oil paintings, representing many of the most capable of American and foreign artists and numbers of them of high artistic value. In addition there are numerous bronzes, marbles and other works of statuary, a large number of casts from the antique, and thousands of engravings. These constitute the permanent collection, but the Academy gives besides annual exhibitions of the works of contributory artists, while special loan exhibitions have been occasionally made, generally from the private galleries of wealthy citizens. Annually choice paintings are purchased from the artists' displays and are added to the permanent collection. This contains many notable paintings, including such as West's "Death on the Pale Horse"; Wiltkamp's "Deliverance of Leyden"; Vanderlyn's "Ariadne of Naxos"; Bouguereau's "Orestes Pursued by the Furies," and others of equal note, with various striking works of sculpture.

In addition to its treasures of art the Academy conducts an art school which is looked upon as the most important in America and in which have studied such eminent artists as Redfield, Abbey, Kenyon Cox, Joseph Pennell, Colin Cooper, Cecilia Beaux, Mary Cassatt, Violet Oakley and Jesse Willcox Smith. Several exhibitions of students' work are given during the season.

Wilstach Art Gallery.—In Memorial Hall, in Fairmount Park, is to be seen another notable collection of paintings, a bequest to the city of William P. Wilstach, a former art-loving merchant of Philadelphia. This contains a large number of attractive paintings, and possesses an endowment which has been judiciously used in adding to the collection, numerous examples of mediæval art having been purchased. Its exhibition in this hall is temporary, as a great gallery of art is projected in which this collection will serve as a nucleus.

The Art Club, 220 South Broad Street, has a large gallery in which annual exhibitions of recent works of art are given. These are of high interest to lovers of the fine arts and are numerously attended.

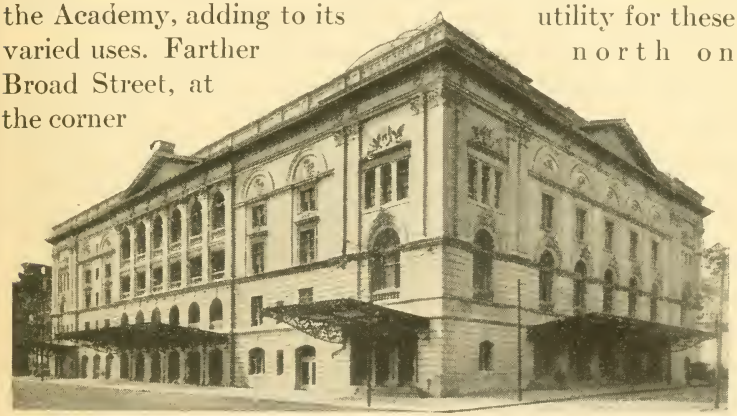
14. Places of Amusement in Philadelphia.

Academy of Music.—While the older places of amusement, the theatres and other centers of entertainment of early date, have practically vanished, the American Academy of Music, built in 1856, at the corner of Broad and Locust Streets, still holds its own as one of the most notable American temples of song and music. It has long been regarded as intrinsically the finest music-hall in America, and this reputation it seems likely to maintain. It has seats for nearly 3,000 persons and possesses a stage ninety feet wide by seventy-two and a half feet deep, affording abundant opportunity for the spectacular staging of elaborate operatic and dramatic entertainments, while its superior acoustic properties make it a favorite with both actors and audiences. Here the brightest stars of the operatic and dramatic stage have long delighted fashionable and enthusiastic audiences, and all the great operas of the world have been brilliantly staged before crowded gatherings.

The Academy has been brought into use for various other purposes than that embraced in its title, as for illustrated lectures, mass-meetings called for various purposes, concerts, and in fact for all important occasions in Philadelphia where a hall capable of seating a large audience and possessed of good carrying power for the voice was needed. Here during the "season" the favorite Philadelphia Orchestra has its concerts, and here the singing societies of the city are at intervals to be heard.

Metropolitan Opera House.—Not until recently has Philadelphia had any building fitted to compete with the

Academy in these special fields, but it now has a rival in the handsome Metropolitan Opera House, at Broad and Poplar Streets, whose great auditorium and foyer are nowhere surpassed for beauty or effectiveness. Here the great opera singers of the world have been heard in recent years in operatic performances every season, while the Metropolitan, like the Academy, has been used for various public meetings and other purposes, the size of its auditorium, capable of holding larger audiences than the Academy, adding to its utility for these varied uses. Farther north on Broad Street, at the corner of Montgomery Avenue, is the Grand Opera House, a large and comfortable place of amusement and long a favorite resort for the lovers of light opera at moderate cost, though of late years largely given over to minor forms of entertainment.



METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE

The Musical Fund Hall, on Locust Street west of Eighth, was once one of the most fashionable concert rooms in Philadelphia, and is second to none in the excellence of its acoustic properties. But the character of its

vicinity has greatly changed and the fashionable world has drifted away from its precincts.

Theatres.—The old theatres of Philadelphia, those coming down from colonial or early national days, have disappeared or gone out of service, with the exception of the Walnut Street Theatre. Of recent years a series of new theatres have come into being, including the Garrick, 1330 Chestnut Street; the Forrest, Broad and Sansom; the Broad Street, 223 South Broad; the Adelphia and the Lyric, Broad and Cherry, and the Little Theatre, Seventeenth and DeLancey Streets. In all these good plays are to be seen, but the recent great vogue of the vaudeville, photoplay, and moving-picture shows has for the time being proved disastrous to the legitimate drama. This, however, may prove but temporary. It seems unlikely that the dramatic performance, after its centuries of prosperity, will vanish before these new aspirants for public favor.

Of vaudeville theatres, among the best known are Keith's, Chestnut west of Eleventh Street; William Penn, Fairmount and Lancaster Avenues; Nixon, Fifty-second below Market, and the Palace, 1212 Market Street. The photoplay, now of such high popularity, has taken possession of the Chestnut Street Opera House and made its appearance at some of the other theatres, as the Garrick and Forrest, while a dozen or two new houses have sprung up in various parts of the city for its display, not to speak of the low-priced "movie" shows of minor significance.

Other places of amusement we have already spoken of are the Willow Grove and Woodside Parks, Franklin Field, the University athletic grounds, Shibe Park, at Twenty-first Street and Lehigh Avenue, and National League Ball Park, at Fifteenth and Huntingdon Streets, the much-

patronized abiding places of professional base-ball. At Point Breeze Park motorcycle races and other amusements may be seen, and there are annual horse shows at Devon, Bryn Mawr, and St. Martin's, Chestnut Hill, where may be seen and enjoyed the finest horses and the best riding and driving events. A Motor Speedway is also being prepared at Warminster, near Willow Grove, which it is proposed to make the largest and fastest automobile track in the world. Great grandstands, an immense stadium, and a fully equipped club-house are among its special features, and the two-mile track promises to become one of the principal automobile racing centers of the country.

THE MUMMERS' PARADE.—Philadelphia has among its amusements one absolutely unique, not only in American cities, but in all cities. The only approach to it in this country is the New Orleans carnival, but that is an outcome of a European merry-making event, while the Mummers' Parade is native to the soil, a most un-Quaker-like outgrowth of the Quaker City.

Years ago this celebration began, in the semi-detached "Neck" of the southwest city area. The people of that locality fell into the habit of making New Year visits to one another's houses, often in *outré* costume, while they partook freely of liquid refreshment as a form of hospitality. Clubs of "New Year Shooters" grew out of these impromptu visits, parading at first in the streets of their section, to shoot out the old and shoot in the New Year, and afterward making their way to the main city, where they excited much curiousity and amusement. Such was the humble origin of what has grown to be a genuine Philadelphia "institution."

In the Mummers' Parade of the present day thousands of these merrymakers take part, divided into varied clubs, some dressed in the most showy and costly costumes they can procure, others attired in the most ridiculous and comical they can imagine. Emulation is excited by prizes offered by the city and by merchants of special sections for the most showy and the most laughable clubs, also for the best-dressed and the funniest-dressed participants, while the city turns out *en masse* to behold the quaint and curious conceptions in attire and character that have been devised during the year's incubation. The music, the street dancing and capering, the laughter and shouts of approval, the general merry upheaval of maskers and spectators, make the occasion a carnival season of a new type, and in respect to this unique celebration Philadelphia occupies a niche of her own.

15. The City's Central District.

William Penn, Philadelphia's far-seeing founder, hit the mark well in one particular. The area selected by him as the city's center, that surrounding his "Center Square" at Broad and Market Streets, continues the business and official section of Philadelphia, that around which swirls the great whirlpool of its mercantile and its other activities aside from those of manufacture. From this area spreads out the great residential district for miles to the north, south and west, bridging the Schuylkill at various points and constituting a practically new city in West Philadelphia.

If the builders of the great City Hall supposed that it would dominate the situation, rising in broad dignity far above the surrounding edifices, they sadly miscalculated. To-day it stands midway among a swarm of skyscrapers, these overtopped only by its lofty tower, and devoted to offices, banks, hotels, clubs, department stores, and other purposes. The streets between it and the Delaware—Chestnut, Market, Arch and Walnut—are the seats of the great mercantile houses, the busy shopping and wholesale districts, while the western sections of these streets are taken up by business houses of varied character. Broad Street, south and north, has become a highly important section of the city's growth, and from his lofty perch on the top of the great City Hall tower the bronze William Penn looks down in pride on the great active swirl of the city beneath his feet.

The buildings occupying this district do not need to be separately described. As a rule there is nothing about

them calling for special comment. But of some of the more interesting of them mention may here be made, while several of the others will be spoken of later.

Girard Trust Company.—Architecturally much the most notable of these buildings is that of the Girard Trust Company, a striking structure standing at the northwest corner of Broad and Chestnut Streets. Instead of mounting monotonously into the air, it is a low-domed building of classic design, with rows of Ionic columns on its Chestnut and Broad Street fronts, being one of those examples of perfect design which gave Stanford White his fame as an architect. Philadelphia has no building of recent date which has been more admired.

Masonic Temple.—Facing the north side of the City Hall stands the ornate Masonic Temple, within and without a splendid example of architectural design and finish. The corner-stone laid with appropriate ceremonies in 1868, it was completed and dedicated in 1873, at a cost of over $1,500,000. This home of Free-Masonry is a stately granite edifice of pure Norman architecture, 150 feet in breadth by 250 feet in length, its side elevation being ninety-five feet. A tower 250 feet high rises at the main corner, with minor towers and turrets at other points.

While finely proportioned and massive exteriorly, its interior is divided into a series of large and imposing lodge rooms, of which the Norman, the Ionic and the Egyptian Halls are superbly decorated. Others of much beauty are the Corinthian, the Renaissance, the Gothic and the Oriental Halls, while the richly appointed Banquet Hall and the Grand-Master's apartments are other features of great beauty and significance. This magnificent temple is the only one in the world exclusively de-

MASONIC TEMPLE

voted to Masonic purposes, and is said to have no equal among Masonic Temples for grandeur of dimensions and artistic beauty of decoration.

Lu Lu Temple.—Farther north, on Spring Garden Street near Broad, is an interesting example of architecture in the Lu Lu Temple, the meeting-place of a society which, while distinct from the Masonic, takes only Free-Masons into membership. Its architectural interest lies in the fact that it is a striking example of Arabic or

LU LU TEMPLE

Saracenic architecture, with the peculiar domes, arches and other features of this Oriental order. This fact gives it a distinctiveness of its own in a city of the Occident.

The First Regiment Armory.—In the same vicinity, at Broad and Callowhill Streets, is another interesting example of architecture, that of the castellated Gothic structure of the armory of the First Regiment of Pennsylvania National Guards. The main entrance on Broad Street is flanked by two towers 120 feet in height, and within is a drill-room of large dimensions.

The Curtis Building.—The edifice bearing this name is of interest from the fact that it probably issues a greater volume of literary material of the periodical order than any other building in the world, and is one of the city's show-places. Occupying the entire square from Sixth to Seventh Street, and from Walnut to Sansom, and rising to a height of ten stories, it issues the "Saturday Evening Post," the "Ladies' Home Journal" and the "Country Gentleman," while the "Public Ledger" daily is also issued by the firm. The two first named of these issues have immense circulations.

The J. B. Lippincott Company.—Washington Square has become notable of late years as a sort of "Printing-House Square," a number of publishing houses being gathered around it. Chief among these is that of the J. B. Lippincott Company, located on the east side of the square. This has been for many years one of the principal publishing houses of the United States, and for a long time was the leading bookstore in Philadelphia, in its former location on Market, east of Eighth Street. It is now limited to publishing, and has on its list a large number of standard books of reference, which have been

absolute needs to several generations of business and literary men.

The city's central district contains many other important buildings of historical or other interest, but the most of these have already been spoken of under other headings. Among the older institutions not spoken of is the Philadelphia Dispensary, a charity now considerably more than a century old, as it was established in 1786. It is the oldest of its kind in the United States. The present building, 127 South Fifth Street, was erected in 1801. Another eighteenth-century institution, the Episcopal Academy, at 1324 Locust Street, one of the leading preparatory schools in this city, was founded in 1785, and chartered by the Pennsylvania legislature in 1787.

Of other important edifices may be named that of the Young Men's Christian Association, long at Fifteenth and Chestnut Streets, now occupying a commodious building on Arch Street west of Broad, and one of the most notable of the many homes of this association in the United States. It offers numerous advantages to young men seeking residence in or visiting this city.

Young women similarly making their homes in Philadelphia have equal advantages in the Young Women's Christian Association, at Eighteenth and Arch Streets, a building covering a wide area and nine stories in height. It has for its object "the temporal, moral, and religious welfare of women, especially young women, who are dependent upon their own exertions for support," and who may find a home here at low rates of board, one offering homelike accommodations.

16. Clubs, Hotels, Churches and Cemeteries.

The State in Schuylkill.—Among the many clubs of the Quaker City is one little known to Philadelphians in general, yet well worthy of mention as the oldest purely social organization still existing in the United States, if not in the world. Instituted as long ago as 1732 as a fishing-club, under the name of Colony in Schuylkill, the name of State in Schuylkill was adopted by this society after the Revolution, and by this it remains known. For nearly a century it made its home at Egglesfield, on the west bank of the Schuylkill River, above where Girard Avenue bridge now stands, but in 1822, when the Fairmount dam was built, it was removed to Rambo's Rock, on the lower stretch of the river. It is at present located at Eddington, above Andalusia, on the Delaware, the old castle and kitchen having been carefully taken down and rebuilt. The members, limited to twenty-five in number, now constitute a dining club, doing their own cooking. They possess many relics of the early days of the club, including two great pewter platters presented by a member of the Penn family.

Of modern clubs the city has an abundant supply. The oldest and most exclusive of them is the Philadelphia Club, founded great part of a century ago, and still occupying its plain old brick hall at Thirteenth and Walnut Streets. Its membership has included many of the leading citizens of Philadelphia, no citizens except members being allowed to visit it. The Rittenhouse Club, 1811 Walnut Street, resembles it in character and may be regarded as its offspring.

UNION LEAGUE

The Union League is another of the older clubs, dating back to the opening years of the Civil War, when it won wide repute by its firm support of the Government with men and money in the crises of that period. The club building, situated at the southwest corner of Broad and Sansom Streets, has of late years been greatly extended, a large addition being built on Fifteenth Street with a handsome auditorium.

In this locality are several other club

MANUFACTURERS' CLUB

buildings, including the tall and handsome new building of the Manufacturers' Club at Broad and Walnut Streets, and the Art Club, 220 South Broad Street, noted for the works of art which it contains and its annual fine-art exhibitions. The Clover and the Five-o'Clock clubs, dining organizations, meet in the Bellevue-Stratford Hotel, at Broad and Walnut, as also the Contemporary Club, organized for discussion of timely topics.

Various other clubs meet in this central section of the city, prominent among which are the Penn Club, which has long entertained distinguished visitors to the city; the Pen and Pencil, Plastic, and other clubs composed of artists; the Franklin Inn Club, made up of literary men; the New Century and Acorn clubs, of women active in civic affairs; the University Club, whose name indicates the source of its membership; the City Club, with a clientele devoted to political reform; the Mask and Wig Club, of genial merrymakers, and the Poor Richard Club, comprising the leading advertising men of Philadelphia.

Of up-town societies, two of note are the Mercantile Club, on Broad above Master, a large and striking edifice, with very handsome interior decorations, and the Columbia Club, at Broad and Oxford Streets, one of the handsomest club buildings in the city. Of suburban clubs there are several devoted to cricket, and the Philadelphia Country Club, near Bala, organized by lovers of horsemanship and rural sports.

In this connection may be mentioned the Philadelphia Geographical Society, a very active institution which holds its meetings and gives frequent illustrated lectures in Witherspoon Hall, at Walnut and Juniper Streets,

within which building it has gathered a valuable library devoted to geography and travel.

HOTELS.—Among the prominent hotels of the city the Continental, at Ninth and Chestnut Streets, dates furthest back, it having been the leading house of entertainment in Civil War times, the one of which all notable visitors to the city were then guests or patrons. Though thrown into the shade by more pretentious houses of recent date, it is still well patronized by the more sedate class of travellers.

Broad Street is the abiding place of several of the leading recent hotels, chief among them being the Bellevue-Stratford and the Ritz-Carlton, on opposite corners of Broad and Walnut Streets, the former being the abiding place of the most prominent travellers and the seat of the chief hotel "events." Others of quieter character in the same vicinity are the Walton (Broad and Locust) and the Stenton (Broad and Spruce). Most recent of Philadelphia's hotels is the handsome Adelphia, at Chestnut and Thirteenth Streets.

Other prominent hotels include the St. James, Walnut and Thirteenth; the Vendig, Filbert and Thirteenth; the Windsor, 1217 Filbert; Green's, Chestnut and Eighth; Bingham, Market and Eleventh; Hanover, Arch and Twelfth; Colonnade, Chestnut and Fifteenth, and Majestic, Broad and Girard Avenue. The last two are conducted on both the American and European plans, the others on the European only. Among those not above mentioned may be named the Aldine, a comfortable family hotel on Chestnut near Twentieth.

Of roof gardens, attractive ones are those on the Adelphia, the Continental, the Bingham and the Bellevue-Stratford, the last named being open all the year.

CHURCHES.—We have named the famous old churches, including the Old Swedes', Trinity, Christ Church, St. Peter's and St. Paul's. Of modern ones the largest and most striking in architectural effect is the Roman Catholic Cathedral of St. Peter and St. Paul, on Eighteenth Street, facing Logan Square. This is an imposing brown-stone edifice, with a front on the street 136 feet high, faced by a portico of four massive columns sixty feet high. The rear is surmounted by a dome fifty-one feet in diameter and with an extreme height of 210 feet. Internally the Cathedral presents a very attractive aspect, with its paintings, stained-glass windows, and other ornamentations.

The old churches above named are not the only ones of remote continental date. The First Presbyterian, at Seventh and Locust Streets, represents a congregation organized in 1698, and the organization of the Second Presbyterian, now at Twenty-first and Walnut Streets, dates back to 1743. St. James's Church, on Woodland Avenue near Sixty-eighth Street, now Episcopalian, is one of the old Swedish Lutheran churches, the present edifice (later enlarged) being built in 1763. It is an interesting example of Colonial architecture.

Of Protestant Episcopal churches, the most notable edifice is that of the Holy Trinity, at Nineteenth and Walnut Streets, facing Rittenhouse Square. It is a brown-stone Gothic structure, its tower 150 feet high. It presents a fine example of the approved style of church architecture half a century ago.

We cannot undertake to describe all the Philadelphia churches of attractive or imposing architectural effects, and shall name but two others. Grace Baptist Church,

at Broad and Berks Streets, locally known as "The Temple," is one of the largest, most elaborate and most costly places of worship in the United States. It has seats for over 3,000 people. Developed by the enterprise of its pastor, Rev. Russell H. Conwell, is Temple University, a very active educational institution at low prices for tuition, and the Samaritan Hospital, which has also grown into a highly useful institution. Bethany Presbyterian Church, at Twenty-second and Bainbridge Streets, has also had a rapid growth, and has seats for 2,000 persons. Its Sunday-school, of which Mr. John Wanamaker is superintendent, is claimed to be the largest in membership in the world.

Cemeteries.—Laurel Hill, one of the oldest and most celebrated of American suburban cemeteries, was opened in 1825. It is situated on the sloping and wooded bank of the Schuylkill, in a natural site of great beauty, the charms of which have been improved by the work of the landscape gardener. It lies just below the Falls of Schuylkill, on the line of the Ridge Avenue trolley cars. The elegance, variety and richness of its monumental work add much to its beauty, and the names of many eminent dead are engraved upon its tombs. Farther north, on the opposite side of the Schuylkill, is the cemetery of West Laurel Hill, also a beautiful and well-kept resting-place for the dead.

Woodlands, another notable cemetery, lies along Woodland Avenue, south of the University of Pennsylvania grounds, reaching nearly to the Schuylkill in its southern section, and embracing about eighty acres. It contains a large number of handsome monuments.

On North Broad Street, opposite "The Temple," is

Monument Cemetery, so named from its fine monuments to the memory of Washington and Lafayette. It extends back to Sixteenth Street, Fifteenth Street having been cut through. Another large and beautiful cemetery in this part of the city is Mount Peace, owned by the Odd Fellows, who have also another cemetery farther south. Mount Vernon, another of the cemeteries in this region, contains some splendid examples of monumental work.

In the section formerly known as Hestonville, along Girard Avenue, and extending from Forty-eighth to Fifty-second Street, is the extensive Cathedral Cemetery, a Roman Catholic burying ground, containing a large number of monumental shafts and many attractive examples of sculptural work. There are many other burial places that might be named, as Mount Moriah on Woodland Avenue, but those given are among the best known.

17. Great Industrial Plants of Philadelphia.

The leading manufacturing interests of Philadelphia have been spoken of in a general way, but a fuller description of these enormous plants, some of which lead the world in output, is desirable. We shall, therefore, speak here at more length concerning the immense industrial enterprises of this city, America's manufacturing metropolis, the "City of a Thousand Trades," and the "City of Ten Thousand Mills," both of which titles have been aptly applied to it.

Baldwin's.—Most famous and the most widely known among the industries of Philadelphia is the Baldwin Locomotive Works, an enormous plant which has shown itself capable of supplying many foreign countries with traction engines. This great establishment was founded by Matthias W. Baldwin in 1831, shortly after effective locomotives had been invented in England. It started in a very humble way, in a small shop in which it took nearly a year to build the first locomotive. From one in a year, eight in a day has become the output capacity.

"Old Ironsides," Baldwin's pioneer locomotive, weighed about four and a half tons and was capable of hauling two 50-ton coal cars on a straight level track. Locomotives are now built weighing over 250 tons, and with a hauling capacity of about 8,000 tons, or a train of more than one hundred 50-ton coal cars.

The Baldwin shop at Broad and Buttonwood Streets was built in 1834, extending half way back to Fifteenth Street. It now has spread over a wide district in this locality, its buildings within the city limits covering about

twenty acres. In addition a new and extensive plant has been built at Eddystone, on the Delaware, near Chester, the area here occupied being 225 acres. The works at present employ over 19,000 men and have a capacity of 2,500 complete locomotives a year. The works at Eddystone are now largely employed in producing war munitions for use in the great European conflict.

Cramps'.—Another great industrial establishment, the name of which is widely known, is Cramps' Shipyard, the most important of its kind in America, and most prominent among those that have given the Delaware the title of "The Clyde of America." The seat of this great establishment is in Kensington, where it was founded in 1830 by William Cramp, its origin being nearly contemporary with the Baldwin enterprise. The dry-dock and marine railway of this extensive shipbuilding plant are on Beach Street, between Ball and Palmer Streets, while the main yard extends along the river front from Plum to York Street, covering an extensive tract of ground. Here have been built several of the largest warships of the United States Navy and of the huge ocean steamships of the International Navigation Company. This great establishment, which employs in all about 5,000 hands, has few compeers on either side of the Atlantic. Its list of vessels numbers nearly 450.

The New York Shipbuilding Company, founded in 1898 at Gloucester, on the New Jersey side of the Delaware, opposite the southern section of Philadelphia, is practically one of the industries of this city, and has grown rapidly in capacity until it has become a rival of the Cramps' yard. Several of the dreadnoughts of our new navy have been built there, and it has aided effec-

tively in giving the Delaware its fame in shipbuilding. On a smaller scale are the yards in South Philadelphia, Chester and Wilmington, all within the Philadelphia metropolitan district. It is not improbable that the United States Government may establish a plant of its own at League Island.

Midvale Steel Works.—Philadelphia ranks high in all kinds of iron and steel construction. In addition to locomotives and steel ships, machinery of all kinds is produced. One of its great metal manufacturing plants is that of the Midvale Steel Works, in the old Nicetown district of North Philadelphia. Within recent years this plant has expanded to large proportions and has come into active competition with the armor-plate works of Bethlehem and Pittsburgh. It deals largely also in projectiles, and ranks among Pennsylvania's leading metal-working establishments.

Pencoyd Iron Works.—Outside the city limits, up the line of the Schuylkill, are a number of large metal-working plants, the most extensive of which is that of the Pencoyd Iron Works, opposite Manayunk, and just beyond the city line. Bridge-building is the industry pursued here, and Pencoyd iron and steel bridges have been erected in all parts of the world, experts and skilled workmen being sent with them to attend to the work of construction.

Disston Saws.—At Tacony, on the north Delaware front, two miles northeast of Bridesburg, is a manufacturing suburb of Philadelphia in which are located the famous Disston Saw Works, the product of which is known in all parts of the world where there is lumber to cut. This immense plant, covering fifty acres and possessing more than fifty buildings, employs a small army of hands,

nearly four thousand in number. These works, otherwise known as the Keystone Saw Works, are seventy-five years old, and have always been famous for the high quality of steel employed, a complete laboratory being maintained to ensure fine quality and uniformity in the metal used. Saws are not the sole product. The Disston files and tools in general are as widely known, quality and efficiency being the firm's watchword.

In all other fields of iron and steel work Philadelphia maintains a high standard, it holding high rank in its number of machine shops and other iron-working establishments, while its machine tools are known and used all over the world. The variety of product in these shops goes beyond the space at our command, but it may be said that in heavy machine tools Philadelphia takes the lead, while the greatest steam hammers known have been made in this city. One of these, set up in a Bethlehem establishment some years ago, struck so heavy a blow that it was found that the heavy framework holding the anvil could not bear the force of the impact.

Textiles.—Another field of industry in which Philadelphia stands preëminent is the manufacture of textiles. The production of carpets here has so long been known to be the largest in the world that this fact is scarcely necessary to repeat, the production being estimated at 45,000,000 yards yearly. It has, however, undergone a change in consonance with the public demand. While the output of regular carpetings has to a considerable extent decreased, that of rugs has correspondingly increased. These, usually of the variety known as Smyrna, are now manufactured here in enormous quantities, in response to the growing demand.

Of the several large carpet mills, we may speak specially of the great Dobson mills, at the Falls of Schuylkill, these being the largest in the United States and employing several thousand hands.

Hosiery and Knit Goods.—In the manufacture of hose and half-hose there is said to be enough made every year in Philadelphia to furnish all its citizens with stockings for a lifetime. Nearly half the entire production of the United States is made here, the annual output in this city being more than that of the entire country thirty years ago. This includes the general knitting trade, which has made enormous progress within the past three-fourths of a century.

The production of cotton and woollen goods is another branch of industry in which this city has made large strides within a similar period. There has been an increase in annual output of some 400 per cent., the present yearly product in these lines being valued at about $60,000,000. Worsted goods have largely taken the place of the older grades of woollens, while cotton fabrics show a large increase.

Stetson Hats.—One line of manufacture that has had an enormous development within the recent period is that of felt hats, the Stetson hats having made themselves a market everywhere. As "good wine needs no bush," these need no praise. The John B. Stetson Hat Company, founded at Fourth Street and Montgomery Avenue within the present generation, is now one of Philadelphia's great industrial plants, and employs a small army of workmen. In this establishment the custom has been adopted of dividing the profits with the workmen, who now own about 5,000 shares, worth, at the present market value of $400, about $2,000,000.

We can only briefly allude to the braid manufacturers, spool-cotton makers, loom factories, and the immense production of yarns, while in the making of lace curtains Philadelphia has no rival. In this connection the extensive Fitler rope and cordage works call for mention.

Oil-cloth and linoleum are produced in Philadelphia mills in great quantities, the present-day grades having no superiors and being noted as among the best made anywhere. Also, in connection with textile production, the dye-makers, the bleachers, and all the allied industries flourish.

Chemicals.—At Ninth and Parrish Streets stands another of the great industrial establishments which Philadelphia has to show, the Powers-Weightman-Rosengarten Chemical Works, which has also an extensive manufactory at the Falls of Schuylkill. Here are produced a line of fine chemicals and drugs for use in medicine and the arts said to be unequalled by that of any similar works in the country and to have few rivals in the world.

Sugar Refining.—Early in its history Philadelphia attained a prominence in the production of refined sugar, in which it surpassed any other part of the country. Since then there has been an enormous increase in this industry. Near the Delaware, in the southern section of the city, grew up the extensive refineries of Harrison, Frazier & Co. and E. C. Knight & Co., whose lofty buildings, near Front and Bainbridge Streets, were capable of yielding some 5,000 barrels of refined sugar per day. These establishments were greatly surpassed in output by the enormous refineries erected by Claus Spreckels, extending over an area of about ten acres in the same part of the city, the buildings themselves covering six acres. These various

works, which had in all an enormous productive capacity, were eventually absorbed by the Sugar Trust. As for their product, it is estimated at the considerable annual sum of $40,000,000. A century ago Philadelphia stood at the head of the sugar industry in the United States. To-day it probably stands second. The extension of the territorial outreach of the United States over some of the great sugar-producing islands, and its intimate commercial touch with Cuba, have placed this country at the head of the refined sugar-producing countries of the world, so that Philadelphia, through its large product, stands nearly as the world's chief sugar-refining city.

It seems curious to be told that raw sugar and goatskins constitute the leading imports into Philadelphia. We have shown the reason for the former. In regard to the latter there is a large demand for these skins, the tanneries using 150,000 annually. These are for the extensive business in Philadelphia dressed-kid, a favorite kind of leather now widely used in the manufacture of fine shoes.

Street Cars.—One further industry in which Philadelphia has no rival is that of the making of street cars to supply the present vast demand for electric trolley-car travel. The J. G. Brill Company, on Woodland Avenue, West Philadelphia, stands first in the world in this industry, the demand for the superior Brill cars having long gone beyond the large requirement for this city and spread widely throughout the country at large.

Publishing.—While not seeking to exhaust the lines of production in which Philadelphia has been prominent, it is well to say something concerning its standing in the publishing and allied industries. It is of interest to know that the old Rittenhouse paper mill, erected in the valley

of the Wissahickon in 1702, to replace a mill that had been swept away by a flood, still remains. It is on Paper Mill Run, a small stream which flows into the Wissahickon. The first mill is believed to have been put up about 1690. The earliest printer in the Middle Colonies was William Bradford, one of the proprietors of this mill, though printing had been done in New England much before the date given. Near the old mill stands the house in which David Rittenhouse, the astronomer, was born in 1732. The Nixons, recent proprietors of the Flat Rock Paper Mills, in Manayunk, are descendants of the Rittenhouses. It is well to state that Flat Rock Mills, with those of the American Wood-paper Company, were formerly said to comprise the most extensive paper works existing, though this can no longer be claimed.

In respect to printing and publishing, Philadelphia long held the first place in the United States, and is still very active in these lines of business. At the present time the capital invested in these industries is more than $20,000,000.

In the new field of photo-engraving Philadelphia stands prominent. The first half-tone plate was perfected by a Philadelphian, and the Quaker City is regarded as leading the world in the perfection of its half-tone illustrations. Philadelphia photographers also stand very high in their vocation, some of the portrait and commercial photographers being known over the world for the perfection of their work.

Other lines in which Philadelphia excels are the manufacture of envelopes, of shipping-tags, of blank-books, and some other paper products, and as a whole this city holds an enviable rank as a centre of industrial production.

18. Commercial and Mercantile Organizations.

The Bourse.—The chief center of Philadelphia's business organizations lies in the Bourse, a spacious edifice extending from Fourth to Fifth Street and occupying the interval between Merchant and Ranstead Streets, it having a length of 304 feet and a breadth of 132 feet, while it is of eight stories in height. The first three stories are of stone, the remainder being of light-colored brick to the ornate terra-cotta finish of the eighth story, the whole effect being very pleasing.

The first floor is occupied by the great hall of the Bourse, a room 240 feet in length and 126 in width, it being divided by rows of columns into a broad and lofty central hall and two wide side aisles with galleries. The seventh floor is devoted to one of the leading purposes of the building, that of a permanent museum of trade and industry. This great apartment has a floor space of 36,000 square feet, and is destined to prove an increasing source of attraction to residents and visitors. Among the business institutions located in this building are the Chamber of Commerce, Board of Trade, Maritime Exchange, Corn Exchange, Lumbermen's Exchange, and Grocers' and Importers' Exchange.

Stock Exchange.—This active financial center, formerly located in the Drexel Building, at Fifth and Chestnut Streets, has now a spacious home of its own, on Walnut Street west of Broad, adjoining the stately Manufacturers' club-house, which it equals in height and capacity.

Master-Builders' Exchange.—The institution known under this name, at 18–24 South Seventh Street, opposite

The Franklin Institute, is an organization of builders and those connected with the building trade. The extensive first floor is occupied by the Builders' Exchange Permanent Exhibition, an interesting display of materials used in the construction and finish of buildings. In the basement are the Builders' Exchange Trade Schools, in which a useful training may be had by those who wish to enter the building trade. These schools have been very successful for the purpose mentioned.

Markets.—The Farmers' Market, occupying a large ground-floor space under part of the Philadelphia and Reading Railway Station, is a place amply worth a visit, it being one of the best and finest markets in any of our cities. In close relation with it is the large wholesale market between the Schuylkill and Thirty-second Street, fronting on Market Street, West Philadelphia, in close connection with the Pennsylvania Railroad.

Along the Delaware, southward from Walnut Street, is a highly active wholesale produce market, in which a vast supply of fruits and vegetables is daily handled, while great quantities of butter, cheese, cured meats, etc., are dealt in. Here also sea-food products, fish, oysters, and the like, are sold in large quantities, and European and southern American fruits, brought by fast steamships, are marketed.

In this locality and southward an active commerce is carried on, both in exports and imports, many ocean steamships docking here. A great freight depot of the Pennsylvania Railroad extends from Walnut Street south on Delaware Avenue to near Dock Street, and further south is the extensive establishment of the Quaker City Cold-Storage Company, a mammoth refrigerator for the preservation

of perishable foods. This is seven stories in height and covers a large area.

On Second Street, south of Chestnut, is the massive government warehouse known as the United States Appraisers' Building, covering a large space and five stories in height, where imported goods are received from the Custom-house for appraisement.

So important has the growing commerce of the port of Philadelphia become that a department of the city government is now devoted to the purpose of its improvement. Railway tracks for the movement of freight extend along the whole length of Delaware Avenue, which has been widened and along which many wharves and docks have been constructed, fitted to accommodate an active ocean commerce. Among these are seven modern piers belonging to the city, fifteen to the Pennsylvania Railroad, twenty-three to the Philadelphia and Reading, and three to the Baltimore and Ohio. The facilities for bringing inland freight to the water-side have within recent years been much extended and South Philadelphia is so covered with railroad tracks that the general elevation of these tracks above street level is one of the things most seriously considered.

Time was when Philadelphia stood first in the United States as a maritime center. It can hardly now expect to compete with New York in commerce, yet there is no sufficient reason why it should not regain much of its once proud position. It has, as already stated, grown to be a great manufacturing city. The census places New York and Chicago in advance in this particular, but it must be borne in mind that the killing and dressing of meat is a chief element in the total of Chicago manufac-

tures, an item scarcely belonging in this category, while New York fails to compete with Philadelphia in its various great plants, some of which stand unrivalled in the world.

With this preponderance in manufacture, there is no sufficient reason why there should not be a great increase in commerce in the coming years. The Delaware has now a low-tide channel of thirty feet, and a completed one of thirty-five feet is closely in sight. With the increased facilities for wharfage and dockage now proposed, and the wide and deep channel to the sea at present existing, Philadelphia should come into active rivalry with all its competitors. It now supports freight lines to Liverpool, London, Manchester, Leith, Glasgow, Copenhagen, Christiania, and Rotterdam, with numerous tramp vessels to ports all over the globe, and its activity in this field is on the increase.

In this connection an interesting and promising project is that of the inter-canal line along the Atlantic now in view, the "Atlantic Deeper Waterways" project, which cannot long be delayed. Two sections of this with which this city is closely connected are the proposed ship-canal across the State of New Jersey and the deepening of the Delaware and Chesapeake Canal across Delaware and Maryland. The advantages to Philadelphia of such a canal must be very great—how great only the event can show.

19. The New Philadelphia in Progress.

Much has been said in the foregoing pages of Philadelphia as it was and is. It is in place here to speak of Philadelphia as it is to be in the near future. Its progressive citizens are full of ideas for making their city a place of beauty and convenience, and it is with these plans and ideas, so far as they are now under process of realization, that we propose here to deal.

Rapid Transit.—Philadelphia has grown from Penn's outlook of two square miles to a city covering 271 square miles in area, it being twenty-two miles in extreme length, and from five to six miles in width. Of its two central streets, Broad Street is open in a straight line for a length of twelve miles, Market Street for six miles in length. And the people are flocking in hosts to new homes in the suburbs, a fact which renders the problem of getting about, of genuine rapid transit, a difficult one. This problem has been solved so far as Market Street is concerned by its Subway and Elevated trolley lines. But the greater problem of Broad Street and of the several long diagonal streets remains to be dealt with, and it is a matter of congratulation that this problem has been definitely taken in hand, work on the great Broad Street Subway having begun.

It is an enterprise of vast dimensions to excavate a subway for travel under the length of Broad Street, especially in view of its great surface travel, which cannot be interfered with, and of the immense obstruction of the City Hall which crosses it midway. The City Hall has once been mined around for railway travel. This cannot

be done again. It must now be mined beneath, and this vast task its engineers have boldly undertaken. Swerving sidewise to avoid the mighty weight of the great tower, the civic miners propose to delve deep below, shoring up the great building by mighty beams as they dig out the earth. They have begun by attacking the problem at its knottiest point. This accomplished, the remaining task will be far easier and less complicated, though it demands many miles of under-street delving, including a great central loop from Fifteenth to Eighth Street to avoid congestion in its center of travel. There is also in contemplation a supplementary Subway under the Parkway to give easy access to the northwest.

Elevated Railways.—The great scheme here described involves also several lengthy Elevated Railways traversing diagonal streets, of which one, following the line of Frankford Avenue, is now being built. There are two others in view, both of them miles in length, one along Woodland Avenue from Market Street to Darby, a second along Lancaster Avenue to the northwest. All these lines, and probably others, are inevitable. They must be built, for the convenience of the suburban population demands them, and the time is in sight when street travel will be as rapid, cheap and easy in Philadelphia as in any city on the globe.

The Parkway.—While making their city convenient, the City Fathers of Philadelphia have also had it in view to make it beautiful, and their greatest effort in this direction has been in the construction of a grand Parkway, connecting the City Hall with the elevation at Fairmount by a wide diagonal avenue nearly a mile in length, and which, when finished according to the design,

will be without a parallel in beauty and ornate grandeur in any city of the earth. It is in considerable part completed, so far as laying out the broad drives and their intermediate green-bordered walks are concerned. Its width from City Hall to the central Logan Square will be 140 feet, and from this square to Fairmount 250 feet, and it is to be bordered on both sides by splendid structures for civic and other purposes which will make it a super-noble avenue in the way of grand architectural design.

The Art Museum.—Three of the leading Parkway buildings are approaching construction, a commodious and handsome public library for which a large space has been set aside at Nineteenth and Vine Streets, a grand Art Museum which is to face the City Hall as the northwestward termination of the Parkway, and a great and ornate Convention Hall, occupying an extensive space west of Twenty-first Street, and capable of accommodating some 15,000 persons. Like the Acropolis at Athens, the Art Museum will crown an elevated site, that formerly used as the reservoir, its base some fifty feet above the street level and the structure overlooking the city from its commanding position as the statue of William Penn does from its lofty base at the other terminus of the Parkway.

The completed plan, as shown by a model in the City Hall courtyard, with its main building, its projecting wings, its lofty Corinthian columns, the series of terraces with steps and fountains leading up to it, and a graded and planted slope on the sides and rear, will constitute an artistic whole without equal in position and effect among the art galleries of any other of our cities.

As for the art objects to be exhibited within it, the city possesses a fine nucleus in the Wilstach collection, now hung in Memorial Hall. There are a number of costly private collections in the city which will probably find a final resting-place in this grand gallery, these including the superb Widener collection, which the will of its late owner leaves open for exhibition here. The Academy of the Fine Arts may also collaborate with the Art Museum in hanging some of its fine paintings upon its walls, and the indications are that a magnificent art display is awaiting the completion of this splendidly located gallery of the fine arts.

Boulevards.—Philadelphia has kept pace with the other cities of our country in planning and laying out an elaborate series of parks and boulevards for the enjoyment of its inhabitants. Fairmount Park is surpassed in size among city parks only by the Prater of Vienna, and in natural beauty and picturesqueness has no equal anywhere among the earth's civic pleasure-grounds. Of recent additions to Philadelphia's attractions in this direction are the South Broad Street Boulevard, with its terminal plaza and League Island Park, the boulevards following the winding course of the Pennepack and Cobb's creeks, and various other boulevards, speedways, amusement parks and other centers of attraction.

Near-by Resorts.—Philadelphia lies between the mountains and the sea, and within easy distance of each. Atlantic City, America's greatest seaside resort, is practically an ocean suburb, and presents a myriad of attractions for pleasure lovers, not the least of which is its fine bathing. While the ocean is only an hour or so away, little more time lands the Philadelphian amid

charming mountain scenery, that of the Delaware Water Gap and its adjoining mountains. There are various other places of resort, in the hills or by the seaside, and localities of historical interest, the chief of which is Valley Forge, one of the most notable of Revolutionary localities. This famous place can be reached in an hour's ride, and there are several lines of sight-seeing automobiles ready to take visitors to and through its attractions. A five-hundred-acre reservation has been set aside, embracing the picturesque hills on which Washington's army encamped during that dreary winter of 1777–78, and displaying still the earthworks thrown up for defence, models of the huts occupied by the soldiers, the old colonial mansion in which Washington dwelt, a fine view from the observatory on Mt. Joy, and other points of interest.

Such are some of the attractions within easy reach of visitors in the vicinity of Philadelphia. So numerous are they that it has been said that "perhaps no other city in the United States has so many notable pleasure resorts within easy reach."

20. The Metropolis of Pennsylvania.

So far we have dealt with Philadelphia as confined within its municipal limits. Within this space 1,750,000 persons dwell. But the real Philadelphia, the Metropolitan City, the multitude of hives of industry which have grown up around the central municipality and of whose activities it is the true center, extends for miles in every direction around it, the total population included within the city and its circle of offsprings being estimated at 4,000,000. In this outer ring, or metropolitan district, may be included the Pennsylvania counties of Berks, Bucks, Chester, Delaware, Lancaster, Lebanon, Lehigh, Montgomery, and Northampton, with their 1,300,000 inhabitants; the nearby counties of New Jersey, with 600,000; the people of Newcastle County, Delaware, and the inhabitants of Atlantic City and other seaside resorts, outgrowths of the expansion of the Quaker City. Philadelphia throws its mantle of commercial and industrial association over this wide district, in which are the smaller cities of Wilmington, Chester, Camden, Reading, Lancaster, South Bethlehem, Coatesville, and various others, clustering like hives of busy bees around their great central city, to the numerous industrial plants of which they add some 30,000 others, some of these, like the Eddystone offshoot from Baldwin's, being simply transplanted sections of the city proper.

Within this metropolitan district are 1,475 textile mills, of which 911 are in the central city and 460 in the Pennsylvania counties named. Within these mills more than 200,000 workmen are employed, making this metropolis

of industry in a double sense the world's largest textile center. The war in Europe brought to these establishments vast demands for textile goods, greatly increasing their normal output. And there is reason to believe that much of this active demand will survive the war. At present more money in the form of wages is flowing into the hands of Philadelphia artisans than in any other city in the country, and great part of this falls to the textile workers.

Iron and steel are the basis of another line of goods in which metropolitan Philadelphia is exceptionally busy, the plants within the city itself being supplemented by numerous active ones in the surrounding towns, of which South Bethlehem is a place of enormous activity. As for Philadelphia itself, the newly organized Midvale Steel and Ordnance Company represents an outlying branch which occupies a part of the Baldwin plant at Eddystone, and is engaged in manufacturing 2,000,000 Enfield rifles for the British Government; 25,000 men are employed in this work. The duPont powder mills of Wilmington and its vicinity form another enterprising form of industry which adds an important share to the commercial standing of the metropolitan district. In Marcus Hook, a suburb of Chester, is one of the largest artificial-silk plants of the world.

It is indeed not alone on war material that Philadelphia is engaged. Machinery of all sorts is made, especially textile machines, which give busy employment to more than a score of workshops. These produce not only the ordinary implements, but also special machinery, such as electric cloth-cutters, finishing boards, lock-stitch loopers, friction clutches, and other specialties. There is also an

encouraging demand for milling tools, drills, and various other types of metal-working machinery. Wire is a product greatly in demand, also chain and other forgings, planes, lathes, pulleys, files, farm and garden implements, and many more varieties of metal tools and hardware than we have space to mention. In fact, nowhere else in the United States is high-grade manufacturing so centralized.

The production of patent medicines and compounds and druggists' preparations is prominent in this city, nearly 200 establishments being engaged in this line. The Powers-Weightman-Rosengarten Company is the largest maker of quinine-sulphate and morphine-sulphate in the country, and there are various other large manufacturers of drug materials. Philadelphia is also prominent in the leather industry; tanning, currying and finishing leather products being prosperous lines of labor. It is especially an important field for sole-leather and glazed-kid manufacture. Including the works in Camden and Wilmington, seventy-five per cent. of the world's supply of goatskins are tanned and finished here, the capacity of the Philadelphia factories being in the neighborhood of 60,000,000 goatskins a year.

Another item of active Philadelphia industry is the manufacture of clothing, nearly 500 establishments being engaged in the production of men's and about 400 in that of women's clothing.

These are a few of the active industries of Philadelphia, the total list being a long one. To those mentioned may be added bread and bakery products, petroleum refining, malt liquors, confectionery, paint and varnish, soap, brass and bronze goods, twine and cordage, paper and wood-

pulp, fancy and paper boxes, furniture and refrigerators, and various other lines of manufacture.

Omitting the surrounding districts, we may estimate in Philadelphia to-day 10,000 manufacturing plants, in which are employed 400,000 skilled workmen, their daily wages footing up to $1,000,000. If the metropolitan district be added, the daily wages would total $1,500,000, making in all a monthly payroll of $45,000,000.

Coming now to commercial and financial business, Philadelphia possesses 1,000 wholesale mercantile houses, and has more than 100 banks, trust and saving-fund companies, with capital and surplus aggregating $170,000,000 and deposits of $600,000,000. Its saving-fund companies hold about $200,000,000, of which one, the Philadelphia Saving Fund, has over $100,000,000. Among its public institutions may be enumerated two universities, six medical schools, thirty-four hospitals, over eight hundred churches, and three hundred public schools, with many more institutions of diverse kinds. In value of products the first place must be granted to Philadelphia in hosiery and knit goods, rugs and carpets, fur and felt hats, locomotives, ships, dyeing and finishing textiles, street cars, oil-cloth, linoleum, saws, and sporting and athletic goods. It ranks second in women's clothing, laces and millinery, woollen and felt goods, wool hats, leather, and sugar refining.

What more may we say? A statistician makes the interesting estimate that for almost every minute of the day and night a railway train arrives in Philadelphia; every time the clock strikes $150,000 in value of newly made goods are handed out by the city workmen; the steam-railway tracks within the city are long enough to

reach from Philadelphia to St. Louis; every day brings ocean steamships to our docks and sends others away; each minute of the banking day sees a hundred depositors pass money through the bank windows; when the nation is sick it comes to Philadelphia for drugs and doctors; and when the government needs a new battleship it can go to only one place and obtain such a ship complete from keel to 13-inch guns without trespassing upon a county line, and that place is Philadelphia.

These are not all the items that might have been given, nor is the description of Philadelphia institutions in the foregoing pages intended to be exhaustive. Others of importance might have been mentioned, but enough have been spoken of to show the high standing which Philadelphia has won among the world's centers of population.

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NORTH

No.	
1	Market, Filbert, Commerce, Church.
100	Arch, Cherry.
200	Race.
300	Vine, Wood.
400	Callowhill, Willow, Noble, Hamilton.
500	Buttonwood, Spring Garden.
600	Green, Mt. Vernon, Wallace, Melon.
700	Fairmount Ave., Olive.
800	Brown, Parrish, Ogden.
900	Poplar, Laurel, George.
1200	Girard Avenue, Stiles.
1300	Thompson, Seybert.
1400	Master, Sharswood.
1500	Jefferson.
1600	Oxford.
1700	Columbia Ave.
1800	Montgomery Ave.
1900	Berks.
2000	Norris.
2100	Diamond.
2200	Susquehanna Ave.
2300	Dauphin.
2400	York.
2500	Cumberland.
2600	Huntingdon.
2700	Lehigh Ave.
2800	Somerset.
2900	Cambria.
3000	Indiana Ave.
3100	Clearfield.
3200	Allegheny Ave.
3300	Westmoreland.
3400	Ontario.
3500	Tioga.
3600	Venango.
3700	Erie Ave.
3800	Butler.
3900	Pike.
4000	Luzerne.
4100	Roxborough.
4200	Juniata.
4300	Bristol.
4400	Cayuga.
4500	Wingohocking.
4600	Courtland.
4700	Wyoming Ave.
4800	Louden.
4900	Rockland.
5000	Ruscombe.
5100	Lindley Ave.
5200	Duncannon Ave.
5300	Fishers Ave.
5400	Somerville Ave.
5500	Clarkson Ave.
5600	Olney Ave.

STREET DIRECTORY

SOUTH

No.	
1	Market, Ludlow.
100	Chestnut, Sansom, Dock.
200	Walnut, Locust.
300	Spruce, DeLancey.
400	Pine.
500	Lombard.
600	South.
700	Bainbridge, Monroe, Fitzwater.
800	Catharine.
900	Christian.
1000	Carpenter.
1100	Washington, Ellsworth.
1200	Federal.
1300	Wharton.
1400	Reed.
1500	Dickinson, Greenwich.
1600	Tasker.
1700	Morris, Watkins.
1800	Moore, Siegel.
1900	Mifflin.
2000	McKean.
2100	Snyder Ave.
2200	Jackson.
2300	Wolf.

No.	
2400	Ritner.
2500	Porter.
2600	Shunk.
2700	Oregon Ave.
2800	Johnson.
2900	Bigler.
3000	Pollock.
3100	Packer.
3200	Curtin.
3300	Geary.
3400	Hartranft.
3500	Hoyt.
3600	Pattison.
3700	Beaver.
3800	Hastings.
3900	Stone Ave.
4000	Pennypacker Ave.
4100	Stuart Ave.
4200	Tener Ave.
4300	Avenue 43rd.
4400	Avenue 44th.
4500	Avenue 45th.
	Government Ave.
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